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PART 1: INTRODUCTION AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The production of potash concentrate has become one of the major mineral commodities in New Brunswick. Potash is produced at the Potash Company of America Mine (PCA) (Roulston and Waugh 1983) and the Denison Potash Potash Mine (Waugh and Urquhart 1983), both near Sussex. A third deposit in the Sussex area is under development by BP Canada (Hoffman et al 1987). The potash market is very competitive, therefore, it is essential that the mine and the concentrator operate at optimum conditions.

The New Brunswick Research and Productivity Council (RPC) prepared a proposal in response to a Supply and Services Canada request for proposal entitled "Mineralogical Studies of Potash Deposits" (DSS File No. 05SQ.23440-4-9232). The contract was awarded in March 29, 1985 (Contract Serial No.0SQ84-00443) and was due for completion July 31, 1988. The completion date was moved to March 31, 1989 because of equipment problems and sample procurement delays. A copy of Section 2.0 of the proposal entitled Proposed Program is given in Appendix A-1.

Samples of potash ore, host rocks, salt horses, and mill products were collected from the Potash Company of America and the Denison Potash Potash Mine. There is a third deposit of potash in the Sussex area which was not studied because of the reluctance of the owner, BP Resources Canada, to participate in the project. The evaluation of the concentrators' performance, a better understanding of the geology of the deposits, and the development of mineralogical methods with which to predict the performance of the ore in the mill was achieved by quantitative mineralogical, and chemical and image analysis of the ore and mill samples.

During the course of the project several changes were made; multi-element analyses by ICP (Appendix A-1 Proposal Section 2.1.2) were not done because the inaccuracies of this method do not warrant the cost, fluid inclusion studies (Appendix A-1 Proposal Section

2.1.4) were not preformed because as the project progressed this was not deemed as important as other aspects of the project, and there were insufficient funds and time to evaluate another suite of mill samples after any changes made to a circuit (Appendix A-1 Section 2.2). Recommendations that are made are based on the samples collected during the study.

The results of this project are to remain confidential until the companies agree to their release. To maintain confidentiality the report will contain three Parts. Part 1, Introduction and Analytical methods and Part 2 and 3 for the presentation of the data and interpretations, for each mine. CANMET shall receive a complete report and each mine shall receive only their Part. Summaries of the project are included in Parts 2 and 3.

PREMIERE PARTIE: INTRODUCTION ET METHODES ANALYTIQUES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Le concentré de potasse est devenu un des principaux produits minéraux au Nouveau-Brunswick. La potasse est produite à la mine Potash Company of America (PCA) (Roulston et Waugh 1983) et à la mine Denison Potacan Potash (Waugh et Urquhart 1983), toutes deux situées près de Sussex. Un troisième gisement dans la région de Sussex est actuellement exploité par la BP Canada (Hoffman et autres 1987). Le marché de la potasse est très compétitif; il est donc primordial que la mine et le concentrateur fonctionnent dans des conditions optimales.

Le Conseil de la recherche et de la productivité de Nouveau-Brunswick (CRP) a préparé une proposition en réponse à une demande de propositions du ministère des Approvisionnements et Services du Canada intitulée "Mineralogical Studies of Potash Deposits" (DSS réf.: 05SQ.23440-4-9232). Le contrat a été accordé le 29 mars 1985, "N" de série du contrat 0SQS84.00443) et devait être achevé le 31 juillet 1988. La date d'achèvement a été reportée au 31 mars 1989 en raison de problèmes d'équipement et de retards relativement au prélèvement d'échantillons. Un exemplaire de la partie 2.0 de la proposition intitulée Programme proposé est fourni à l'annexe A-1.

Des échantillons de minerai de potasse, de roches hôtes, de "salt horses" et de produits d'usine ont été prélevés à la Potash Company of America et à la Denison Potacan Potash Mine. Un troisième gisement de potasse dans la région de Sussex n'a pas été étudié parce que son propriétaire, Ressources BP Canada, était réticent à participer au projet. L'évaluation de la performance du concentrateur, une meilleure compréhension de la géologie des gisements et la mise au point de méthodes minéralogiques pouvant servir à prédire la performance du minerai à l'usine ont été atteints par des analyses minéralogiques, chimiques et d'image quantitatives des échantillons de minerai et d'usine.

Au cours du projet, plusieurs changements ont été apportés; il a été impossible d'effectuer des analyses multiélémentaires par ICP (annexe A-2 section 2.1.2 de la

proposition) parce que le manque de précision de cette méthode n'en justifie pas le coût; les études d'inclusion fluide (annexe A-1 de la section 2.1.4 de la proposition) n'ont pas été effectuées parce qu'au fur et à mesure que le projet progressait, elles n'ont pas été jugées aussi importantes que les autres aspects du projet, et on n'avait pas assez de fonds et de temps pour évaluer une autre série d'échantillons d'usine après tous les changements apportés au circuit (annexe A-1 de la section 2.2). Les recommandations proposées sont basées sur les échantillons prélevés au cours de l'étude.

Les résultats de ce projet demeurent confidentiels jusqu'à ce que les compagnies acceptent de les divulguer. Afin de respecter cette confidentialité, ce rapport sera divisé en trois parties. La première partie porte sur l'introduction et les méthodes analytiques, tandis que les parties deux et trois sont consacrées à la présentation des données et à leur interprétation, pour chaque mine. CANMET recevra le rapport intégral, tandis que chaque mine ne recevra que sa partie. Les résumés du projet sont inclus dans les parties deux et trois.

2.0 ANALYTICAL METHODS

2.1 Chemical Analysis

The chemical analyses were performed by the Department of Process Chemistry at RPC. K, Na, Ca, Mg, Rb, Sr, Fe, Mn, and Zn were analyzed by atomic absorption. The sample was prepared by treating 0.20 g with 10 ml of 1:1 HNO₃ and diluting to 100 ml. For K and Na the solutions were further diluted by a factor of 50. For Ca, Mg, Rb and Sr, 10 ml of the original solution plus 1.0 ml of a 10% Cs solution was used. The original solution was used for Fe, Mn and Zn.

The Volhard Method was used to determine Cl. Five ml of 1:1 HNO₃ and 100 ml H₂O was added to 10 ml aliquots of the original (above) solution. To this 5.0 ml 0.1 N AgNO₃ and 5.0 ml saturated Fe₂(SO₄)₃ was added and backtitrated to a brownish endpoint with 0.05 N KCNS. The Cl concentration was calculated from excess AgNO₃.

Br was determined by X-ray fluorescence with a LiF crystal at a peak 30.28 degrees and background at 33.10 degrees. Br standards were prepared for 100, 500, 1000, and 2000 ppm Br. Both the standards and samples were prepared as pressed discs. (It was not necessary to use a binder.)

For B, SO₄ and insolubles, 5.0 g of sample was added to 5.0 ml of concentrated HCl and heated. This was filtered through a pre-weighed glass fiber filter and diluted to 200 ml. The pH was adjusted to 1.5 and further diluted to 250 ml. For B an aliquot of the prepared sample was evaporated in the presence of curcumin which formed the red coloured rosocyanine. After drying the colour was absorbed with alcohol and compared to standards photometrically. For SO₄ a turbidimetric method was used. An aliquot of sample was combined with a buffer solution and BaCl₂ was added to form BaSO₄ precipitate which was measured using turbidimeter and compared to standards. The insolubles were determined by weighing the filter used above.

The reproducibility of the method is demonstrated in Table 1 which gives the results of several analyses of an in-house standard.

2.2 Mineral Analysis

In order to evaluate a mill circuit by quantitative mineralogy, it was necessary to measure the grain size of the phases present, their modes, their relations and their liberation. In the case of sylvinite, three main phases were to be considered; halite, sylvite, and insolubles which include anhydrite, clay minerals, and trace amounts of oxides and sulphides. In this study only halite and sylvite were studied by automated image analysis. The insolubles were much finer grained than the sylvite and halite, and comprise less than 5% of the ore. The grain size difference caused a problem of scale. At the low magnification of the image analysis system, which was necessary to study the halite and the sylvite, the insolubles were usually not observable or could be confused with background noise.

Both the ore and mill samples were studied so that a correlation could be made between the mineralogy of the ore and the mill products. Special techniques had to be developed to prepare polished thin sections and grain mounts because of the solubility of halite and sylvite in water and their softness.

In thin section and polished grain mounts, sylvite and halite cannot be readily distinguished from one another with the optical microscope (Figure 1), but can be readily distinguished from each other in the backscattered electron image (Figure 2).

Potash ores are coarse grained and when observed with standard optical or electron microscopes the field of view is too small to display a single ore particle in a coarse-grained screened fraction. Therefore it was necessary to develop methods to observe the samples at low magnification.

2.2.1 Sample Preparation

When ore samples were collected they were immediately placed in plastic bags to prevent sample degradation by high humidity. Halite will deliquesce at a relative humidity greater than 60%. The samples were stored in a dehumidified room.

A method was developed for the preparation of large (75 X 50 mm) polished thin sections of sylvinite. A slab, approximately 2 cm thick was cut from a rock sample with a metal band saw. One surface of the slab was ground flat on a lap covered with various grades of emery paper. The grinding was done dry with the exception of the fine-grinding when lapping oil was used. The surface was then polished on diamond laps. This surface was glued to a glass slide with UV-curing epoxy (Norland Optical Adhesive 61, available in Canada from Laser Fibre Optics Canada Ltd., Nepean). The sample was then held with a vacuum chuck and ground to the desired thickness and polished on diamond laps. The sections were thicker than normal in order to observe fluid inclusions and to keep them from breaking apart. Generally, they were made one layer of grains thick.

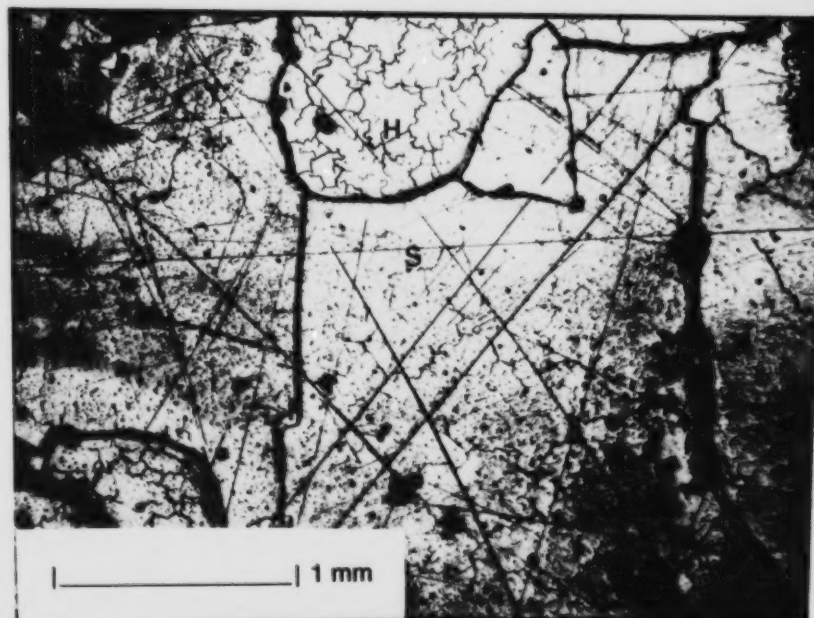


FIGURE 1 Photomicrograph of sylvinite. Polished thin section of sylvinite viewed in plane polarized light. (H-halite, S-sylvite).



FIGURE 2 Backscattered electron image of sylvinite. (H-halite, S-sylvite).

TABLE 1

Repeated chemical analyses of the in-house standard.

SAMPLE	WT%	NO OF	AVE.	s.d.
K	24.67 23.91 22.90 23.80 22.90 23.62 23.92 22.55 24.59 23.69	5047	22.23	23.53
CA	.16 .13 .18 .14 .13 .15 .19 .11 .15 .10	11	23.53	.75
NA	18.82 19.68 19.84 19.54 19.91 19.56 19.34 20.15 18.90 19.50	11	.14	.14
CL		14	20.08	.03
S04	.31 .32 .27 .35 .24	1	51.00	.50
INSOLUBLES		5		
PPM		5	.30	.04
MG	358 328 351 340 366 298 356 346 331 379	1	5.66	5.66
FE	1200 1324 1369 1364 1352 1345 1184 1079 1106 1164	14	366	350
MN	<10 0 14 0 11 14 0 11 0	13	1399	1368
ZN	<10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10	14	<10	4
BR	930 970 1010 1050 950 980 980 960 990 990	14	<10	0
SR	<10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10 <10	11	886	972
RB	16 25 24 29 27 11 13 <10 20 17	11	<10	0
B	8 8 8 8 9 8 9 10 8 11	14	19	18
TOTAL	44.21 44.31 43.47 44.11 43.45 43.60 43.70 43.05 43.89 43.55	12	100.46	.37
	18.93 20.53 99.38			

Sylvinite does not easily polish and the disturbed layer is quite noticeable. Therefore, in order to improve the polish, the samples were polished on a cloth saturated with alcohol. Both sylvite and halite are slightly soluble in alcohol and this polish (etching) removes the disturbed layer. Also, this polishing enhances the grain boundaries and the relief between halite and sylvite. Halite is slightly more soluble in alcohol than sylvite, which results in a slight relief difference.

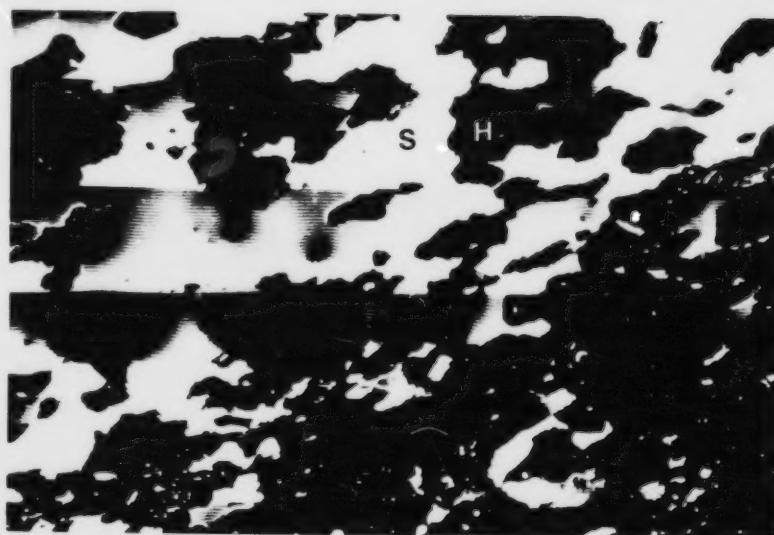
Samples of the slurry were collected for study and prepared for analysis as follows: the slurry was dewatered by standard methods and the residual brine was removed by two washings of 500-700 gm of ore in 500 ml of trichlorethan which in turn was removed by rinsing with methanol. The methanol was removed by either drying while mixing the sample or, if a suitable space was available, by burning off the methanol. For the liberation study the samples were sieved into various size fractions (Petruk et al 1986).

2.2.2 Low Magnification Imaging Techniques

The grain size of both the ore and the mill samples can range from 20 microns to 1 cm. At the lowest magnification of the microprobe (X40 magnification) only parts of a mineral grain or ore particle can be observed in a given image. By reducing and combining adjacent images with the image analyzer a photo mosaic of the large grains or ore particles can be produced. This was achieved by storing an image, moving the sample stage one image width, and collecting and storing the next image. A series of adjacent images was thereby collected and stored. The images were compiled into a mosaic using the zoom feature of the image analysis program. The mosaic image was then processed. Routines were developed which resulted in X20, X10, and X5 mosaic images. Figure 3 is a X5 mosaic image of a polished thin section of potash ore.

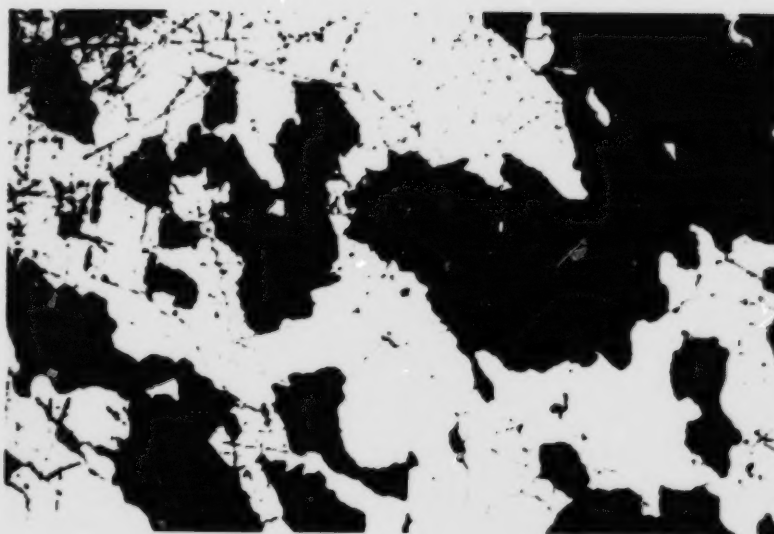
2.2.3 Grain Size Measurement of Sylvinite

One of the disadvantages of backscattered electron images is that the grain boundaries between the same minerals cannot be seen. The final polishing of the polished thin sections with a cloth saturated in alcohol does enhance the grain boundaries by an increase in the dissolution rate at grain boundaries, however, the backscattered image is dependent on composition. On the other hand the secondary electron image is the result of surface features. By combining the two images it was possible to produce an image which showed the compositional differences and some of the grain boundaries (Figure 4). These partial grain boundaries were reconstructed by using a grain boundary reconstruction program (Figure 5).



|——| 2 mm

FIGURE 3 A X5 mosaic backscattered image of sylvinite. The image is a combination of secondary and backscattered electron images of a polished thin section of sylvinite. The different shading occurs because the secondary electron image is not uniform across a single frame and it was used to demonstrate that the photo is mosaic.



|_____| 1 mm

FIGURE 4 Binary image of sylvite with partial grain boundaries.

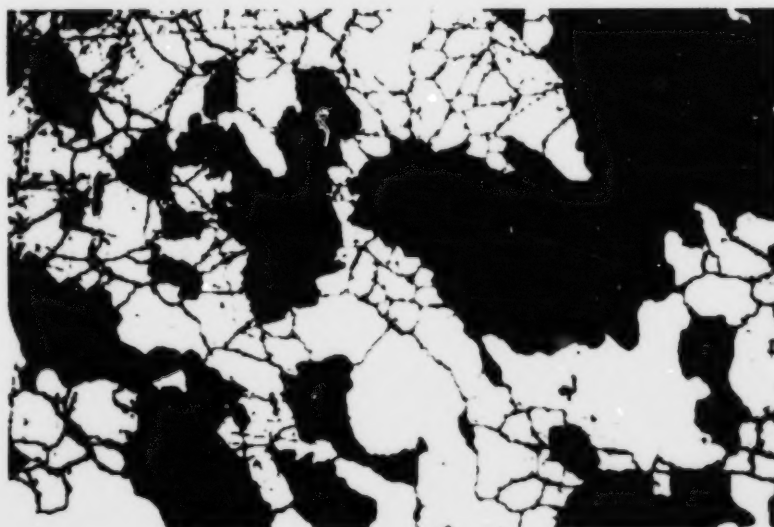


FIGURE 5 Binary image of sylvite with grain boundaries completed reconstructed.

Minerals do not always break across grain boundaries, particular when they are easily cleaved such as sylvite and halite. When the grain size of the sylvite and halite was measured the resulting grind prediction was not correct when compared to the data for the mill samples. To overcome this problem chord measurements were made. The chord length of a sample is the length of a horizontal line across the sample (sylvite). Chord measurements were collected from evenly spaced lines across the sample (Figure 6) and the spacing of the lines was such that a grain contained several lines. These data were more comparable to the data for the mill samples. A good correlation was achieved by squaring the accumulated chord lengths and subtracting 0.5 from the log of the size fraction for cumulative grain size plots. This arbitrary correction factor was the same for both deposits.

2.2.4 Identification of Clay Minerals

Each of the samples were dispersed in deionized water and a de-flocculant was added when required (one part Sparkleen to three parts sample). Oriented samples were prepared for each sample by decanting on to glass slides after 1 minute, 5 minutes, and in some cases after 10 minutes, 35 minutes, and 1 hour. The samples were analyzed using a Philips high angle x-ray diffractometer with Cu radiation, a graphite monochromator and a variable front slit. The samples were analyzed in their natural state, after ethylene glycol treatment at 80 degrees Celsius for one hour, heating to 500 degrees Celsius for one hour and 700 degrees Celsius for one hour.

The XRD analyses of the clays were performed at the Department of Geology, University of New Brunswick.

2.2.5 Equipment, Operating Conditions and Standards

The image analysis was performed with a JEOL 733 electron microprobe operated at 15 KV and 10 nA, which was interfaced to a Kontron automated image analyzer.

The electron microprobe analysis for Br was performed at 15 KV and 10 nA with wavelength dispersive spectrometers and counting times up to 100 seconds. The counts were processed using a ZAF correction program. Halite and a KBr UV window were used as standards. For the analysis of boron minerals, the operating conditions were 10 KV, 50 nA and 20 seconds maximum counting time, and a PRZ correction program. The standards used were boron nitride, dolomite, rhodocrosite, hematite, calcite, and sylvite.

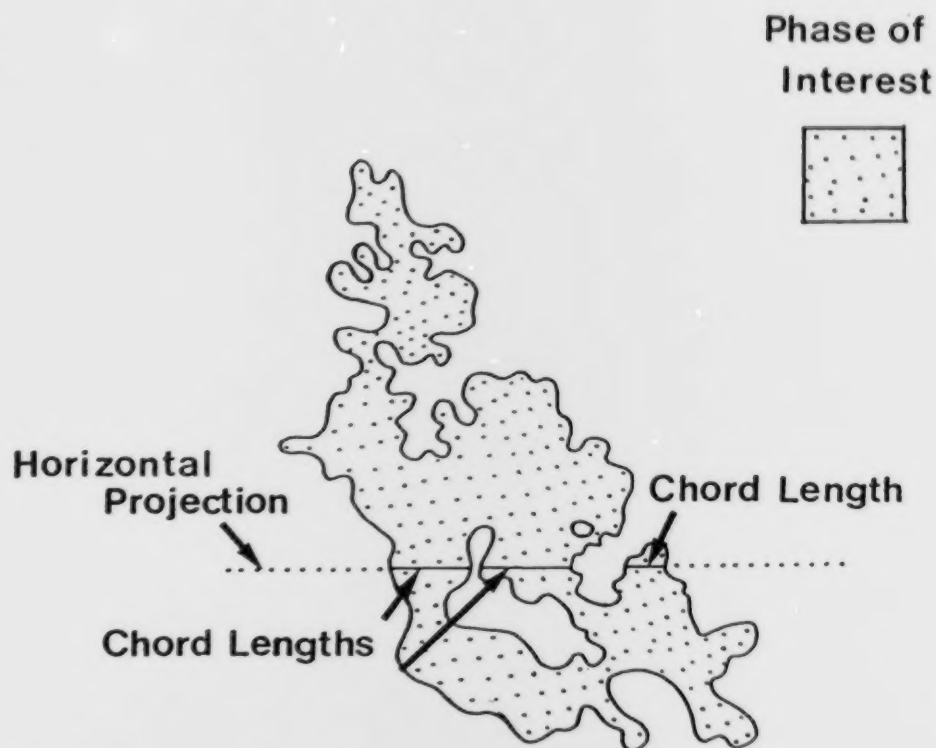


FIGURE 6 Chord length measurements. A chord length measurement is the length of line which intersects the phase of interest along a horizontal projection. Several chord measurements may be collected along one projection as seen in the diagram above. The chord lengths are collected along evenly spaced horizontal projections.

4.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was funded by the Canada/New Brunswick Mineral Development Agreement. Dr. W. Petruk, Head, Mineral Sciences Laboratories, CANMET was the Scientific Authority for the project. Julie Melliush and Lech Lewczuk of RPC helped in the data acquisition, Peter Ormandy prepared the samples and helped develop the sample preparation procedures, and Dr. D. Abbott, Manager of Research and Development, reviewed the final report. The cooperation of Brain Roulston of PCA and Dave Waugh of Denison Potacan is acknowledged. Dr L. T. Tembath, and his students, Craig Hickey and Peter Burns of the Department of Geology, University of New Brunswick carried out the XRD analysis of the clay minerals. Peter Burns did the boron mineralogy as an undergraduate thesis.

APPENDIX A-1
THE PROPOSED PROGRAM

2.0 PROPOSED PROGRAM

The project will follow the guidelines given in Appendix A-1. The project can be divided into two phases:

1. mineralogical and chemical characterization of the potash deposits, and
2. beneficiation of the ore.

2.1.0 Mineralogical and Chemical Characterization of Potash Deposits

In co-operation with the mine geologists and New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources geologists, a series of representative samples will be collected from the mines and drill core. Selected samples will be collected for specialized studies, such as the occurrence of salt horses, fluid inclusion studies, clay mineralogy and mineral textures. Approximately 300 samples will be collected. Petrographic and chemical analysis will be made for most of the samples.

2.1.1 Mineralogical Analysis

Petrographic descriptions will be made for the polished slabs or thin sections of the samples. This will also include grain size and shape determination by automated image analyses (AIA). Mineral composition, identification, and fine textures will also be determined by microprobe and SEM/EDS (scanning electron microscopy with an energy dispersive system).

Special storage conditions and sample preparation are necessary because of the hygroscopic properties of halite, sylvite and other salt minerals (for example sylvite become hygroscopic at <60% relative humidity). The samples must be kept in sealed polyethylene bags and stored in a low humidity environment. Polished slabs and thin sections must be prepared by an oil or dry method. A dry method which was developed by the author during previous salt projects ¹ will be used.

2.1.2 Chemical Analysis

All of the samples will be chemically analyzed in duplicate for major and trace elements. For this study the major elements are as follows: Na, K, Ca, Cl and SO_4 . The trace elements are: Fe, Mg, Mn, Rb, Br, Sr, B and CO_3 , Organic C, H_2O and L.O.I. (loss on ignition).

A few samples will undergo a semi-quantitative multi-element analysis by ICAP (induced coupled plasma) or neutron activation analysis. Analytical and sample preparation methods developed over a three year period by the author during a previous salt project along with other standard methods will be used.¹

Bromine is one of the more important trace elements in an evaporitic sequence. The concentration and distribution is useful for genetic and exploration purposes. It is a very difficult element to analyze routinely by the standard method. We propose that an XRF method be developed. In order to use XRF a set of reference standards are necessary. These standards will be analyzed by delayed neutron activation which is a more accurate and precise method than XRF, however, too expensive for routine analyses.

As explained in the previous section, the samples must be kept dry during and after pulverization. They must be stored in sealed polyethylene bottles. Even weighing must be done in a low humidity environment.

¹

Stirling, J.A.R., Kashani, B.G, and Nance, D., 1982: Geochemistry of Selected Rocks, Vacherie Salt Dome, Louisiana. Institute for Environmental Studies, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Topical Report No. E530-02200-T-8, 109 p., In Press.

2.1.3 Salt Horses

Areas of nearly pure halite called salt (halite) horses occur within the sylvite ore. Very little is known about the salt horses as to their genesis and distribution within the ore body so as they can be avoided during mining. It would be useful to be able to predict where salt horses occur. Samples will be collected in areas of salt horses in order to determine if there are any systematic changes in the sylvite ore which could be of use to predict the occurrence of a salt horse. A method of prediction would increase mining efficiency.

2.1.4 Fluid Inclusion Studies

The composition of microscopic fluid inclusions that occur within mineral crystals will be determined. The fluid composition will aid in understanding the formation of the deposit. Also, their composition is indicative of the fluids which are involved in the formation of salt horses and caprock.

2.1.5 Clay Mineralogy

Thin layers of clay often occur within the ore. The clay can cause problems with mining and ore beneficiation. A study of the clays to characterize them will aid in ore beneficiation and in understanding the geological history of the deposit.

2.2.0 Metallurgical Studies

A suite of samples from the mill circuits will be collected. The suite will represent different types of ore (grades, texture and grain size) and/or different operating conditions in the mill. They will be mineralogically and chemically analyzed. Liberation and grain size determination will be made by AIA.

Methods of staining halite and sylvite will have to be developed in order to distinguish them from one another. The difference in optical transmittance between the minerals must be sufficient for AIA.

The results of the mineralogical investigation of the mill samples will be interpreted by process chemists and metallurgists. Recommendations will be made by these specialists for improvements in the milling circuit if they are required. An additional suite of samples will be collected after recommendations have been implemented in order to monitor the changes.

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PART 2: POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA

1.0 SUMMARY

Samples of ore, host rocks and salt horses, and three suites of mill samples were collected by PCA personnel. The composition, mineralogy and petrography of the rock samples was determined. The composition, grain size and liberation of the mill samples was determined. The mineralogy of the clays was examined.

The composition of the ore was variable across the sylvinite bed and no systematic variation was observed. The texture of the ore is a metamorphic texture and can be best described as gneissic. No original textures were observed in hand specimen, and very rarely were they observed microscopically, although in the mine large scale bedding features can be observed. The "gneissic" texture probably hinders liberation in that grain boundaries are irregular and breakage across boundaries would result in ore minerals full of inclusions.

The microscopic textures of the salt horses demonstrate that the sylvite was replaced by the halite. The Br content of the salt horses is higher (average 250 ppm) than the bedded salt (less than 200 ppm), which indicates that the salt horses are not a depositional feature. This combined with the mapping of salt horses by the mine geologist demonstrate the they are channelways in the sylvinite bed where the sylvite was replaced by halite.

The minerals identified in the clay rich areas were illite, kaolinite, chlorite, halloysite and K-feldspar. Many of the samples also contained an amorphous material. No expanding clays were identified, however some of the clays do expand as demonstrated by the expansion of clay layers when the samples are exposed to a humid environment. The presence of illite and feldspar suggest that the metamorphic grade of the deposit is lower greenschist. Very little data are available on the kaolinite-illite-muscovite-feldspar system to allow for a more precise interpretation. The amorphous material may be responsible for the sliming problem that occurs intermittently in the mill.

Congolite a boron mineral which has an ideal formula $(\text{Fe,Mg,Mn})_3(\text{B}_6\text{O}_9)\text{BO}_4\text{Cl}$ was extensively studied. Its presence is also suggestive of lower greenschist metamorphism.

A procedure was developed whereby the grind required for good liberation could be predicted from the chord length measurement of the grains in polished thin sections of ore samples. For example in 1986, for 90% liberation the grind should have been 355 microns.

Three sets of mill samples were collected; June 1986, August 27, 1987, and August 28, 1987. Liberation studies were performed with automated image analysis. In all cases three main problems were identified; the grind was too coarse, the coarse grained liberated sylvite was not floating and some of the other liberated sylvite was not floating.

In June 1986, the grind was 90% greater than 1000 microns whereas to achieve 90% liberation the grind should have been -355 microns. Also, much of coarse liberated sylvite (>1000 microns) reported to the tails. In each size range some liberated sylvite was reporting to the tails. Even the regrind circuit had a grind of 80% greater than 600 microns.

The two sets of mill samples collected in August had different recoveries; August 27 had the better recovery. All of the above problems were present. The main difference was that the grind for the rougher circuit August 27 was 80% greater than 275 microns whereas for August 28 it was 800 microns. For the regrind circuit it was 80% greater than 300 microns for August 27 compared to 500 microns for August 28.

The main recommendation is that the grind should be finer and the grain size distribution be kept as narrow as possible. There should be no particles larger than 1000 microns. Another milling problem identified is the poor flotation of liberated sylvite. Tests should be carried to solve this problem such as using different reagents, changing the conditioning and residence time. Also, the observation was made by the mill personnel that the sylvite that doesn't float has a deep red colour. A preliminary mineralogical examination of these grains did not detect chemical or physical difference from the

sylvite that floated. A more extensive examination should be carried out.

It has been established that the salt horses are a result of NaCl saturated brines which intruded into the sylvinite unit and replaced the sylvite with halite. There are still several unanswered questions. What is the origin of the NaCl rich brines? When did the replacement occur; during diagenesis, during metamorphism, or during deformation? Is there a method other than mapping of predicting the location of the salt horses? Some of these questions might be answered through fluid inclusion studies and isotope studies.

The metamorphic grade of the deposit is still undefined and the expanding clays have not been identified. Further petrological work is required to solve these problems.

DEUXIEME PARTIE: COMPAGNIE DE POTASSE D'AMERIQUE

1.0 RESUME

Des échantillons de minerai, de roches hôtes et de "salt horses", ainsi que trois séries d'échantillons de produits d'usine, ont été recueillis par le personnel de la PCA. La composition, la minéralogie et la pétrographie des échantillons de roches ont été déterminées. La composition, la grosseur de grain et la libération des échantillons de produits d'usine ont été déterminées. La minéralogie de l'argile a été examinée.

La composition du minerai variait dans le lit de sylvinite et aucune variation systématique n'a été observée. Le minerai a une texture métamorphique qui peut être qualifiée surtout de gneissique. Aucune texture originale n'a été observée chez les spécimens macroscopiques; on en a très rarement observé de façon microscopique, bien que des caractéristiques de stratification à grande échelle puissent être observées dans la mine. La texture "gneissique" entrave probablement la libération puisque les contours de grain sont irréguliers et que la rupture des contours entraînerait des intercalations dans le minerai minéral.

Les textures microscopiques des "salt horses" démontrent que la sylvine a été remplacée par le sel gemme. La teneur en Br des "salt horses" est supérieure (en moyenne 250 ppm) à celle du sel stratifié (moins de 200 ppm), ce que indique que les "salt horses" ne sont pas propres à la sédimentation. Combiné à la représentation sur carte des "salt horses" par les géologues de la mine, cela démontre que ce sont des canaux dans le lit de sylvinite où la sylvine a été remplacée par le sel gemme.

Les minéraux identifiés dans les régions riches en argile sont l'illite, la kaolinite, le chlorite, l'halloysite et le feldspath potassique. Bon nombre de ces échantillons contiennent également un matériau amorphe. Aucune argile expansive n'a été identifiée; toutefois, certaines argiles prennent de l'expansion tel qu'il est démontré par l'expansion des couches d'argile lorsque les échantillons sont exposés à un environnement humide. La présence d'illite et de feldspath suggère que la qualité métamorphique du gisement est du schiste

vert inférieur. Peu de données sont disponibles au sujet du système kaolinite-illite-muscovite-feldspath pour permettre une interprétation plus précise. Le matériau amorphe peut être la cause du problème de surbroyage qui survient de façon intermittente dans l'usine.

Le congolite, un minéral de bore possédant une formulation idéale $(\text{Fe, Mg, Mn})_3(\text{B}_6\text{O}_9)\text{Bo}_4\text{Cl}$ a été étudié de façon exhaustive. Sa présence suggère également un métamorphisme de schiste vert inférieur.

Une méthode a été mise au point afin que le broyage nécessaire pour une bonne libération soit prévu à partir de la longueur de la corde des grains comme point de référence, dans de minces sections polies d'échantillons de minerai. Par exemple, en 1986, pour 90% de libération, le broyage aurait dû être de 355 microns.

Trois séries d'échantillons de produits d'usine ont été prélevées: en juin 1986, le 27 août 1987 et le 28 août 1987. Des études de libération ont été effectuées par analyse d'image automatisée. Dans tous les cas, trois principaux problèmes ont été identifiés: le minerai broyé était trop gros, la sylvine libérée à gros grains ne flottait pas et quelques-unes des autres sylvines ne flottaient pas.

En juin 1986, le broyage était de 90% supérieur à 1000 microns, alors que pour atteindre une libération de 90%, le broyage aurait dû être de -355 microns. De plus, la majeure partie de la sylvine à gros grain libérée (>1000 microns) se rapportait aux rejets. Dans chaque catégorie de grosseur, une certaine quantité de sylvine libérée se rapportait aux rejets. Même le circuit de rebroyage avait un taux de broyage de 80% supérieur à 600 microns.

Les deux séries d'échantillons de produits d'usine recueillies en août avaient un rendement différent; celle du 27 août avait un meilleur rendement. Tous les problèmes mentionnés ci-dessus étaient présents. La principale différence est que le broyage du circuit plus brut du 27 août était de 80% supérieur à 275 microns, tandis qu'il était de 800 microns pour le 28 août. Pour le circuit de rebroyage, il était de 80% supérieur à 300 microns pour le 27 août comparativement à 500 microns pour le 28 août.

La principale recommandation préconise que le broyage soit plus fin et que la distribution de la grosseur de grain soit maintenue aussi étroite que possible. Il ne devrait pas y avoir de particules d'une grosseur supérieure à 1000 microns. Un autre problème de broyage identifié est la faible flottation de la sylvine libérée. Des essais devraient être effectués pour résoudre ce problème, tels que l'utilisation de différents réactifs, la modification du temps de conditionnement et de séjour. Le personnel de l'usine a également fait remarquer que la sylvine qui ne flotte pas a une couleur rouge foncé. Un examen minéralogique préliminaire de ces grains n'a révélé aucune différence chimique ou physique par rapport à la sylvine qui flotte. Un examen plus détaillé devrait être entrepris.

Il a été établi que les "salt horses" sont un résultat des saumures saturées du NaCl qui étaient introduites dans l'unité de sylvine et remplacées dans la sylvine avec l'halite. Plusieurs questions demeurent toujours sans réponse. D'où proviennent les saumures riches du NaCl? Quand le remplacement a-t-il eu lieu? Pendant le diagnostic, la métamorphose ou la déformation? Y a-t-il une méthode autre que la représentation sur carte pour prédire l'emplacement des "salt horses"? On pourrait probablement répondre à certaines de ces questions par des études d'inclusion fluide et d'isotope.

La qualité métamorphique du gisement n'est toujours pas défini et l'argile expansive n'a pas été identifiée. D'autres travaux pétrologiques sont nécessaire pour résoudre ces problèmes.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Samples of ore and host rocks were collected from the mine and drill core. A sample catalogue is given in Appendix A-1. Three suites of mill samples were collected; a suite was collected in June 1986 before the installation of a regrind mill, and two suites were collected in August 1987. The suite collected on August 27, 1987 was when the mill was operating properly whereas the set collected on August 28 was from a period when the mill was not operating correctly.

The mineralogy, petrography, grain size and chemical composition was determined for the rock samples. The grain size, liberation, mineral mode and chemical composition was determined for the mill samples.

3.0 GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE ORE SAMPLES

The chemical composition of the rock samples collected is given in Table 1. The samples analyzed include samples of ore, salt horses, marker beds, halite units, and anhydrite-halite units. The composition of the ore varies from 11 to 33 Wt% K and no systematic changes across the sylvinite bed was observed. It was hoped that there would be a chemical indicator that would help locate salt horses. None was found. The changes from ore to horse is chemically as sharp as the geographic contact. The Br composition of the rocks did lead to an understanding of the genesis of the salt horses and it will be discussed in detail later.

Table 1. Chemical analyses of PCA ore samples. All of the analyses were done in duplicate.

DESCRIPTION	MARKER	ORE	MARKER L.S.B.	PDF	PDF
SAMPLE 5001	5001	5001	5001	5001	5001

analyses were done in duplicate.														
DESCRIPTION	MARKER	ORE	MARKER	L.G.B.	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE
SAMPLE	5001	5002	5003	5004	5005A	5005B	5005C	5006	5007	5008	5009	5010	5011	ORE
WT%														
K	17.86	21.47	.78	25.72	1.01	7.55	.47	22.58	14.61	26.71	22.79	17.75	20.96	ORE
CA	.22	.31	.44	.23	.40	.21	.36	.13	.17	.21	.20	.16	.08	ORE
NA	25.83	20.34	36.86	19.30	36.30	32.49	36.90	17.94	28.23	19.16	21.55	24.41	21.55	ORE
CL	55.95	50.35	57.80	51.80		56.75	57.15	56.40	56.30	52.80	52.10	53.35	52.00	ORE
S04	.47	.33	.99	.41		.46	.74	.27	.34	.48	.40	.32	.28	ORE
INSOLUBLES	<.50	5.38	3.17	2.25		2.95	3.85	2.75	4.20	3.30	4.00	3.05	3.95	ORE
PPM														
Mg	30	266	32	48	54	31	15	238	174	320	375	333	243	487
FE	99	469	62	366	93	176	95	2011	635	1248	1343	967	890	1157
MN	7	8	<10			<10	<10	19	6	6	18	13	13	11
ZN	5	10	16			<10	<10	23	5	<10	7	9	14	14
BR	900	725	253			445	180	705	708	749	809	720	758	862
SR	<10	12	9			11	11	19	13	10	13	11	<10	283
RB	14	13	<10			5	11	18	19	23	13	12	20	<10
B	<2	6	<2	<2		I	<2	32	5	7	7	7	5	7
TOTAL	100.43	98.33	100.08	99.75	37.72	100.48	99.50	100.38	104.01	102.90	101.30	99.24	99.01	99.98
NORM														
Sylvite K	34.05	40.94	1.49	49.04	1.93	14.40	.90	43.05	27.86	50.93	43.45	33.84	39.96	48.43
HALITE NA	65.66	51.71	93.70	49.06	92.28	82.59	93.80	45.60	71.76	48.71	54.78	62.05	54.78	46.06
ANAL. CL	55.95	50.35	57.80	51.80	.00	56.75	57.15	56.40	56.30	52.80	52.10	53.35	52.00	51.20
CAL. CL	56.02	50.83	57.55	53.08	56.89	56.95	57.33	48.14	56.78	53.76	53.89	53.73	52.23	50.97
ANHIDRITE	.75	1.05	1.49	.78	1.36	.71	1.22	.44	.58	.71	.68	.54	.27	.24
CAL S04	.53	.74	1.05	.55	.96	.50	.86	.31	.41	.50	.48	.38	.19	.17
INSOLUBLES	.00	5.38	3.17	2.25	.00	2.95	3.85	2.75	4.20	3.30	4.00	3.05	3.95	4.80
NORM TOTAL	100.46	99.07	99.85	101.13	95.56	100.65	99.77	91.85	104.40	103.65	102.91	99.49	98.97	99.53

Table 1. Continued.

DESCRIPTION SAMPLE	ORE 5013	ORE 5014	MARKER 5015	HALITE 5017	HALITE 5018	HALITE 5019	HALITE 5020	HALITE 5021	BORATE 5022	HALITE 5023	HALITE 5024A	AN&HAL 5024B	HALITE 5024C	HALITE 5025A
WT%														
K	23.43	17.37	7.63	.70	.75	.29	.32	.23	.48	.37	.31	.30	.25	.20
CA	.19	.15	.12	.24	.64	.28	.27	.63	.38	.31	.65	6.27	1.07	1.40
NA	19.23	23.93	30.85	38.06	36.56	38.21	38.19	38.24	37.10	36.97	37.40	13.32	38.10	35.53
CL	53.20	52.85	52.70	57.40	57.75	56.80	57.45	58.10	57.65	56.95	58.55	19.55	59.10	56.75
SO4	.48	.30	.32	.39	1.41	.78	.56	1.40	.37	.53	2.21	24.83	3.92	6.35
INSOLUBLES	5.60	5.95	7.80	2.80	3.90	3.87	2.80	3.45	3.80	4.65	3.20	16.75	1.20	4.25
PPM														
MG	212	270	25	25	1199	31	6	12	486	205	39	11750	1086	1164
FE	647	772	74	55	982	115	336	57	701	596	20	7161	375	415
MN	<10	12	<10	<10	34	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	303	35	<10
ZN	7	<10	<10	<10	8	4	6	6	<10	<10	<10	15	<10	<10
BR	1022	732	465	115	70	43	90	60	130	125	5	8	58	43
SR	5	<10	13	<10	45	6	<10	<10	128	25	40	884	139	114
RB	20	8	10	6	7	4	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	17	5	<10
B	7	8	<2	<2	6	<2	<2	<2	1709	4		40	9	<2
TOTAL	101.84	100.73	99.48	99.61	101.25	100.25	99.63	102.06	100.09	99.87	102.33	83.04	103.81	104.65
NORM														
SYLVITE K	44.67	33.12	14.55	1.33	1.43	.55	.61	.44	.92	.71	.59	.57	.48	.38
HALITE NA	48.88	60.83	78.42	96.75	92.94	97.13	97.08	97.21	94.31	93.98	95.07	33.86	96.85	90.32
ANAL. CL	53.20	52.85	52.70	57.40	57.75	56.80	57.45	58.10	57.65	56.95	58.55	19.55	59.10	56.75
CAL. CL	50.90	52.65	54.49	59.32	57.06	59.18	59.18	59.18	57.64	57.34	57.95	20.81	58.98	54.97
ANHYDRITE	.65	.51	.41	.82	2.17	.95	.92	2.14	1.29	1.05	2.21	21.30	3.63	4.76
CAL SO4	.46	.36	.29	.58	1.53	.67	.65	1.51	.91	.74	1.56	15.03	2.56	3.36
INSOLUBLES	5.60	5.95	7.80	2.80	3.90	3.87	2.80	3.45	3.80	4.65	3.20	16.75	1.20	4.25
NORM TOTAL	99.80	100.41	101.18	101.70	100.44	102.51	101.41	103.24	100.32	100.39	101.07	72.48	102.16	99.71

Table 1. Continued.

DESCRIPTION	HALITE	HALITE	HALITE	ANHY	HALITE	ORE	HALITE	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE
SAMPLE	5025B	5026A	5026B	5027A	5027B	5028A	5028B	5029	5030	5031	5032	5033	5034	5035			
WT%																	
K	.19	3.92	10.66	.59	.43	20.45	8.31	24.21	30.98	22.97	26.10	27.95	24.79	28.55			
CA	.78	.12	.15	9.29	.41	1.04	.75	.46	.35	.30	.63	.61	.51	.48			
NA	37.57	35.40	30.07	11.16	36.69	22.78	31.60	22.19	15.12	21.56	19.12	18.39	21.26	18.03			
CL	57.20	57.10	55.95	16.85	55.85	54.00	55.30	54.20	50.90	54.05	49.65	52.25	53.10	52.10			
S04	2.98	.28	.46	41.69	1.59	.19	.49	.42	.20	.10	.10	.25	.22	.18			
INSOLUBLES	3.55	2.65	4.10	7.55	5.55	.31	1.09	.38	.18	.18	.23	.10	.71	.29			
PPM																	
MG	12	481	369	167	<10	<10	295	531	26	255	213	387	30	403			
FE	15	440	1551	505	56	703	786	2386	748	2340	1911	2093	455	2188			
MN	<10	<10	7	7	7	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10			
ZN	<10	6	<10	13	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10			
BR	10	205	275	<10	25	700	285	730	1310	935	940	1020	1400	1200			
SR	65	33	56	853	<10	13	<10	8	<10	<10	<10	<10	13	18			
RB	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	25	<10	<10	24	27	28	20	17	38			
B	<2	33	59	1	<2	6	6	29	<2	5	5	7	<2	9			
TOTAL	102.28	99.59	101.62	87.28	100.52	98.91	97.67	102.22	97.93	99.51	96.13	99.90	100.78	100.02			
NORM																	
SYLVITE K	.36	7.47	20.33	1.12	.82	38.98	15.84	46.15	59.06	43.79	49.75	53.29	47.27	54.44			
HALITE NA	95.50	89.99	76.44	28.37	93.27	57.91	80.33	56.41	38.44	54.81	48.59	46.75	54.04	45.83			
ANAL. CL	57.20	57.10	55.95	16.85	55.85	54.00	55.30	54.20	50.90	54.05	49.65	52.25	53.10	52.10			
CAL. CL	58.11	58.14	56.03	17.74	56.97	53.66	56.26	56.16	51.40	54.07	53.14	53.70	55.26	53.69			
ANHYDRITE	2.65	.41	.51	31.56	1.39	3.53	2.55	1.56	1.19	1.02	2.14	2.07	1.73	1.63			
CAL S04	1.87	.29	.36	22.27	.98	2.49	1.80	1.10	.84	.72	1.51	1.46	1.22	1.15			
INSOLUBLES	3.55	2.65	4.10	7.55	5.55	.31	1.09	.38	.18	.18	.23	.10	.71	.29			
NORM TOTAL	102.07	100.52	101.37	68.60	101.03	100.73	99.81	104.50	98.86	99.79	100.72	102.21	103.75	102.19			

Table 1. Continued.

DESCRIPTION	ORE	ORE	ORE	ORE	HORSE	HORSE	HORSE	HORSE	MARKER	HORSE	110 C	60 C
SAMPLE	5036	5037	5038	5039	5040	5042A	5042B	5042C	5042E	5043	5049	5050
WT%												
K	33.39	14.60	9.37	21.47	23.67	.18	.35	.21	.28	.20	18.19	17.70
CA	.74	.45	.44	.39	.45	.29	.28	.43	.35	.65	.90	.89
NA	14.59	27.90	31.21	21.47	22.50	35.04	38.17	34.35	36.26	36.49	15.94	15.70
CL	51.00	55.00	54.50	54.05	54.60	54.60	59.45	53.20	56.33	56.70	41.65	40.85
S04	.20	.39	.44	.23	.24	1.19	.42	1.08	.63	1.69	.25	
INSOLUBLES	1.53	.61	.21	<.05	<.05	7.06	.93	8.29	<.5	7.80	5.04	4.57
PPM												
MG	349	446	280	601	38	645	153	130	141	1076	1828	1916
FE	2230	91	120	162	30	1751	166	73	119	3753	5608	5625
MN	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	17	<10	<10
ZN	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	17	17
BR	795	685	310	480	825	175	200	250	225	213	183	
SR	24	23	29	24	<10	27	17	26	21	61	50	6
RB	34	17	<10	24	<10	12	<10	15	7	10	16	<10
B	9	11	8	<2	<2	5	1	1	7	21	9	10
TOTAL	101.78	99.07	96.24	97.74	101.54	98.62	99.65	97.61	93.90	100.50	82.72	80.47
NORM												
SYLVITE K	63.65	27.84	17.87	40.94	45.12	.34	.67	.40	.53	14.55	34.68	33.75
HALITE NA	37.08	70.91	79.32	54.58	57.20	89.07	97.03	87.32	92.17	78.42	40.52	39.91
ANAL. CL	51.00	55.00	54.50	54.05	54.60	54.60	59.45	53.20	56.33	56.70	41.65	40.85
CAL. CL	52.76	56.25	56.61	52.57	56.15	54.20	59.18	53.16	56.17	54.49	41.07	40.26
ANHYDRITE	2.51	1.53	1.49	1.32	1.53	.99	.95	1.46	1.19	.41	2.21	3.02
CAL S04	1.77	1.08	1.05	.93	1.08	.70	.67	1.03	.84	.29	2.16	2.13
INSOLUBLES	1.53	.61	.21	.00	.00	7.06	.93	8.29	.00	7.80	5.04	4.57
NORM TOTAL	104.77	100.89	98.89	96.84	103.85	97.46	99.58	97.47	93.90	101.18	83.30	81.25

4.0 MINERALOGY OF THE ORE SAMPLES

4.1 Sylvite and Halite; Texture and Grain Size

Polished thin sections of ore were examined with the petrographic microscope and the electron microprobe using the back scattered electron image. The halite and sylvite are usually completely recrystallized and deformed. The only primary textures observed are the relict hopper crystals which are evident by the "hopper" type distribution of fluid inclusions, and fine-grained distribution of minute anhydrite crystals into discontinuous layers included in sylvite and halite crystals. Negative crystal fluid inclusions are abundant. The texture is considered metamorphic and is best described as gneissic. Other accessory minerals are anhydrite, clays (which will be discussed in Section 4.2), Fe oxides, pyrite, and carbonates. Figure 1 is a backscattered electron of the typical texture of sylvinitic.

The highly irregular grain boundaries will probably cause a problem in achieving good liberation. The rock is more likely to fracture along crystal cleavage planes than along grain boundaries, thereby causing the inclusion of small sized particles in mineral grains. That is, some sylvite will be lost to halite which goes to tailings and halite will be included in sylvite and go to the concentrate.

The size distribution of the sylvite was determined by the chord length measurement as discussed earlier. The results are given in Figure 2. The grain size varies from 4000 microns to 40 microns. For 90% liberation the optimum grind is predicted as 270 microns.

4.2 Clay Minerals

The areas of clay usually contain quartz, illite, muscovite, kaolinite, Fe-chlorite and a K-feldspar in addition to halite, sylvite and anhydrite (Table 2). The identification of the minerals was confirmed by qualitative microprobe analysis.

The presence of this assemblage of minerals is suggestive of a lower greenschist metamorphic grade, however a more precise constraint is not possible because the stability fields for this assemblage of clay minerals have not been delineated (Brindley and Brown, 1980 and Srodon, 1984). The K-feldspar is suggestive of higher metamorphism, however diagenetic feldspar has been documented by Walker et al 1978.

No expanding clays were found, however the clay rich layers in the evaporite sequence do expand when exposed to humid conditions. For example, when a polished block of sylvinite which contains a clay rich layer was left exposed to the atmosphere for several weeks during a period of high humidity, the clay rich layers protruded out from the surface. It might be possible that the anhydrite, which occurs in most clay layers, is hydrated to gypsum which would cause the expansion. Gypsum was found in only one sample, however an amorphous phase was found in several samples. When examined with the electron microscope the material was composed of Ca and S and is probably a hydrated amorphous CaSO_4 . More work is required to establish with certainty the cause of the expanding layers.

4.3 Boron Minerals

The boron minerals were studied in detail by Peter Burns, a student at UNB, as an undergraduate thesis project (Burns 1988). The microprobe analyses were performed at RPC, and the XRD analyses and interpretation were made at UNB. The boron mineral was extracted from Sample No. 5113, Upper Halite. The mineral was identified as Mg-congolite (the type specimen contains only 0.24 Wt% Mg) with a bulk composition of $\text{Mg}_{1.47}\text{Fe}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{0.03}\text{Ca}_{0.02}[\text{B}_6\text{O}_9]\text{BO}_4\text{Cl}_{0.94}$, and they are rhombohedral, space group R3c. Mg, Mn and Fe zoning occur in all samples.

Although, no published stability data were available for this composition, the upper stability temperature for rhombohedral end member congolite is 247°C . Again, this suggests a lower greenschist metamorphic grade.

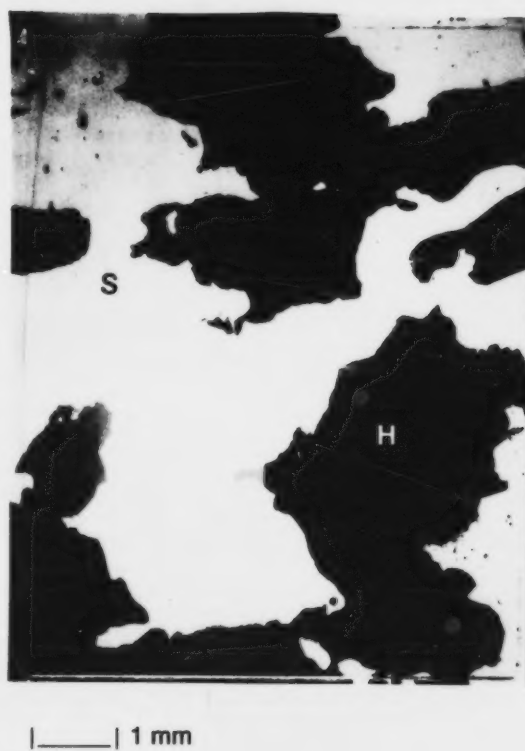
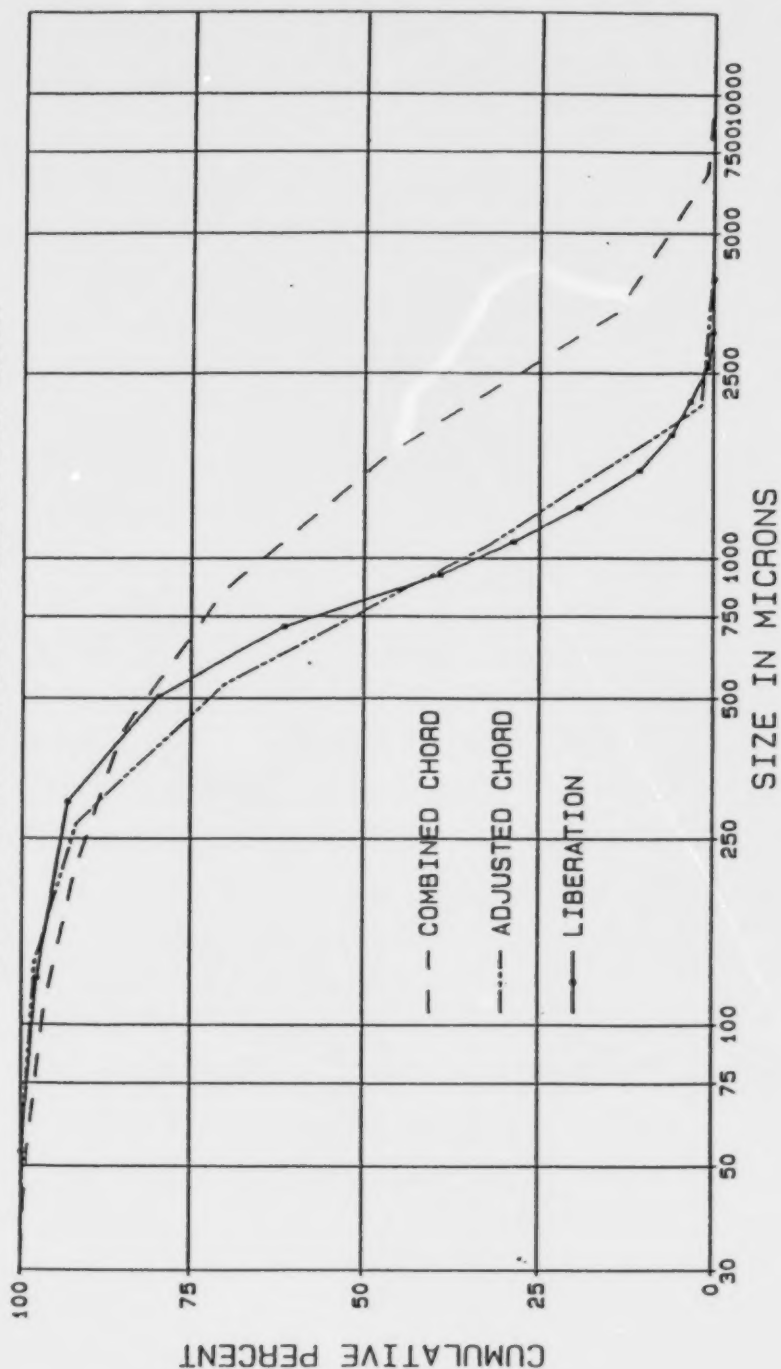


FIGURE 1 Typical texture of potash ore. Halite (H) and Sylvite (S).

POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA SYLVITE ORE CHORD DATA VERSUS LIBERATION DATA



OPTIMAL GRIND PREDICTIONS
 A/ Chord Length Curve: 600 mic. for 75% liberation
 B/ Adjusted Chord Length Curve: 270 mic. for 90% liberation
 C/ Liberation Curve: 300 mic. for 90% liberation

FIGURE 2 Comparison of the cumulative liberation curve of the rougher concentrate and the cumulative chord length measurements for an unbroken ore sample.

TABLE 2

The clay and associated minerals of samples
collected from the PCA mine.

Sample No.	Minerals
5039 Ore	Anhydrite, Halite, Sylvite, Quartz, Muscovite, Microcline
5045 Salt Horse	Anhydrite, Halite, Muscovite, Quartz, Pyrite?
5049 Slime Circuit	Muscovite, Kaolinite, Hematite, Quartz, Bassanite, Ankerite?, Calcite, Halite, Sylvite, Anhydrite, Amorphous
5075 Ore	Sylvite, Halite Anhydrite, Quartz, Muscovite, Sanidine
5081 Ore	Halite, Sylvite, Quartz, Anhydrite, Muscovite, Microcline?
5085 Ore	Muscovite, Halite, Quartz?, Sanidine?
5094D Slime Circuit	Sylvite, Quartz, Halite, Anhydrite, Kaolinite (Disordered), Na-illite, Fe-chlorite
5094K Slime Circuit	Sylvite, Halite, Quartz, Anhydrite, Na-illite, Kaolinite (Disordered), Chlorite
5113 Upper Halite	Quartz, Na-illite, K-feldspar, Halite, Kaolinite (Disordered), Fe-chlorite, Dolomite, Congolite, Sylvite
5114 Middle Halite	Quartz, Anhydrite, K-feldspar, Na-illite, Halite, Kaolinite (Disordered), Gypsum (Formed by HCl Treatment), Fe-chlorite, Sylvite

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

5139 Thickeners u/f Aug. 27, 1987	Na-muscovite, Fe-chlorite, Halloysite, Kaolinite, Anhydrite, Sylvite, Amorphous Phase
5192 Thickeners u/f Aug. 28, 1987	Fe-chlorite, Na-muscovite, Halloysite, Kaolinite, Anhydrite, Sylvite, Amorphous Phase
5212 Upper Halite	Anhydrite, Quartz, High Sanidine, Sylvite, Halite, Na-muscovite, Kaolinite, Fe-chlorite, Calcite
5213 H. W. Salt Horse	Halite, Quartz, K-feldspar, Na-muscovite, Kaolinite, Illite
5214 Clay Seam Contact	Quartz, K-feldspar, Halite, Sylvite, Na-muscovite, Illite, Kaolinite, Fe-chlorite, Amorphous Phase
5215 Clay Seam Contact	Quartz, Halite, Na-muscovite, Illite, Kaolinite, Fe-chlorite
5216 Salt Horse Contact	Quartz, K-feldspar, Halite, Sylvite, Na-muscovite, Illite, Kaolinite, Fe-chlorite, Amorphous Phase
5217 Salt Horse	Quartz, K-feldspar, Sylvite, Halite, Na-muscovite, Kaolinite, Illite, Fe-chlorite
5218 Salt Horse	Halite, Sylvite, Quartz, K-feldspar, K-muscovite, Kaolinite, Fe- chlorite, Illite, Amorphous Material
5219 Salt Horse	Quartz, K-feldspar, Halite, Sylvite, Na-muscovite, Kaolinite, Fe- chlorite, Illite, Amorphous Phase

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

5220 Halite	Quartz, K-feldspar, Halite, Na-muscovite, Kaolinite, Fe-chlorite, Illite, Amorphous Phase
5221 Basal Halite	Quartz, Halite, Na-muscovite, Kaolinite, Fe-chlorite, Illite

5.0 SALT HORSES

Salt horses or barren zones are areas within the potash ore that are predominately halite. The salt horses vary in size, location and extent. Underground mapping carried out by the mines has indicated that they are formed by a replacement mechanism after the deposition of the sylvinite beds. From a mining point of view, it is important to be able to predict and map these areas. Therefore, a knowledge of the genesis of the salt horses would greatly aid in this endeavour. PCA and Denison Potocan have agreed to combined the data for this study. A preliminary report was given at the 1988 Current Research Session at the annual meeting of the Atlantic Geoscience Society (Stirling et al 1988).

During the project samples of ore, host rocks and salt horses were collected by the mine geologist. The samples were chemically analyzed, examined petrographically and six samples were selected for microprobe analyses of halite and sylvite.

The concentration of the Br in the ore increases with K to maximum of 1200 ppm, in the stratigraphic halite it is less than 200 ppm, and in the barren zones it is between 200 and 300 ppm (Figure 3). This indicates that the same processes did not form the stratigraphic halite and the salt horses.

After the whole rock data were compiled, the Br content of sylvite and halite minerals was determined by electron microprobe analysis. The results are given graphically for individual samples in Figure 4, Figure 5 is the average for each rock type and the original data is given in Appendix A-2.

The concentration of Br in the halite from the stratigraphic halite Sample 5023 Figure 4a is the lowest, <200 ppm as would be expected from the whole rock data. The concentration of Br halite from the ore varies from not detected to 700 ppm (Figures 4 b, d and e) and from salt horses up to 500 ppm (Figures 4 c and f). The concentration of Br in the sylvite varies from 500 to 4000 ppm (Figures 4 b, c, d, e and f).

The large variation in the Br concentration for sylvite and halite in the sylvinite is probably a reflection of the changing concentration of the Br concentration in the original brine as crystallization proceeded. For example as the brine became more concentrated the amount of Br partitioned to halite (Herrmann 1980) and sylvite would increase (Stoessell and Carpenter 1986). Also the brine composition could change by an influx of fresh water (Stirling et al 1983).

The sylvinite beds should be considered as accumulates in that the salt crystals can form on the brine surface and when they reach a certain size they sink to the bottom. Therefore, the accumulated crystals did not necessarily form in the same chemical environment.

Texturally the halite replaces the sylvite (Figures 6 to 9). The sylvite is interstitial to halite, usually has embayment cusps and narrow spines into the halite. Often the clay minerals are between larger halite grains as though the halite, as it crystallized, pushed the clays to the grain boundaries. The salt horses usually have more fluid inclusions than the other units.

It is speculated that after the diagenesis of the evaporate sequence, a NaCl saturated brine intruded the sylvinite bed dissolving sylvite (thereby increasing the Br concentration of the brine) and precipitating halite which has a higher Br concentration than the stratigraphic halite. The origin of the brine is uncertain. A similar model for barren halite zones at Carlsbad was developed by Linn and Adams (1961), and at Esterhazy by McIntosh and Wardlaw (1968).

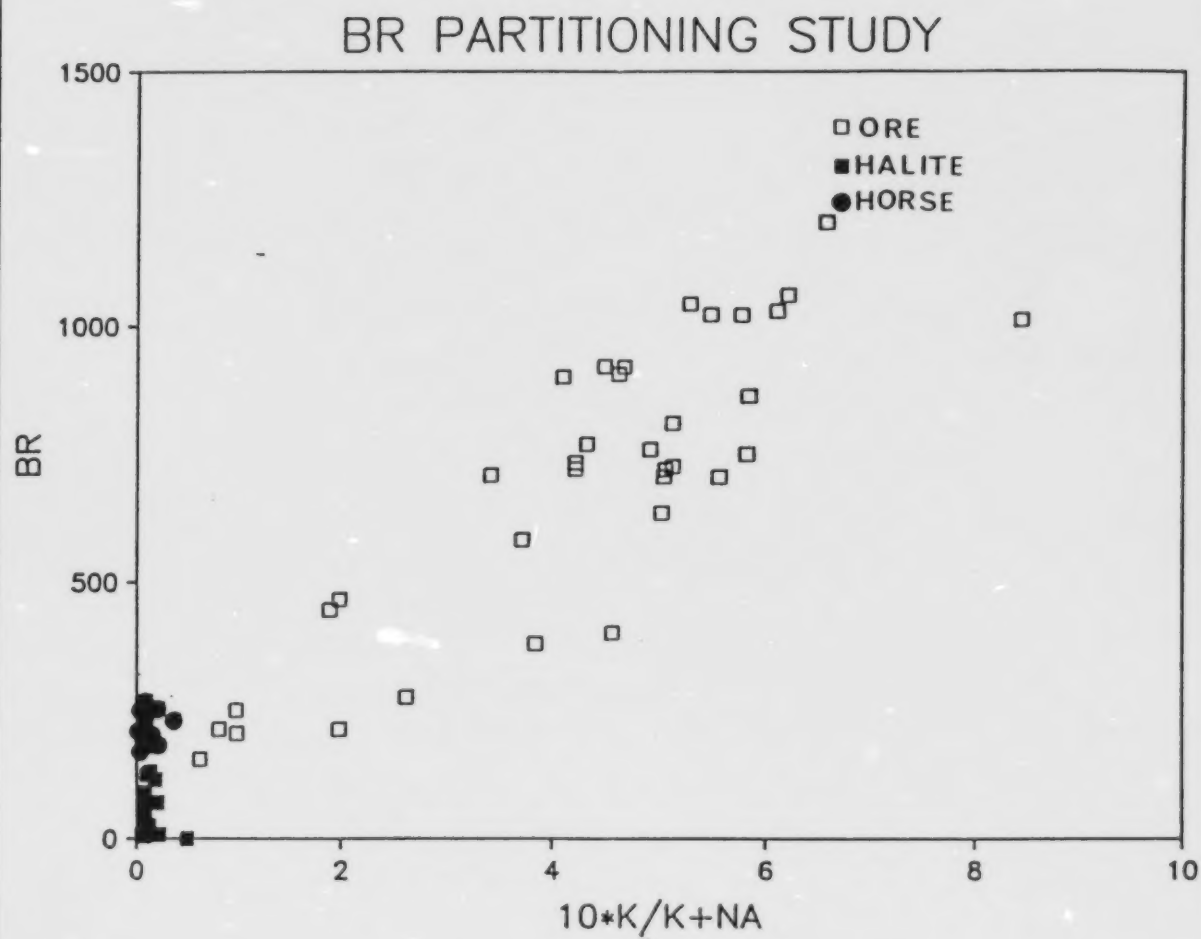


FIGURE 3 Br content of salt horses as compared to stratigraphic halite and potash ore.

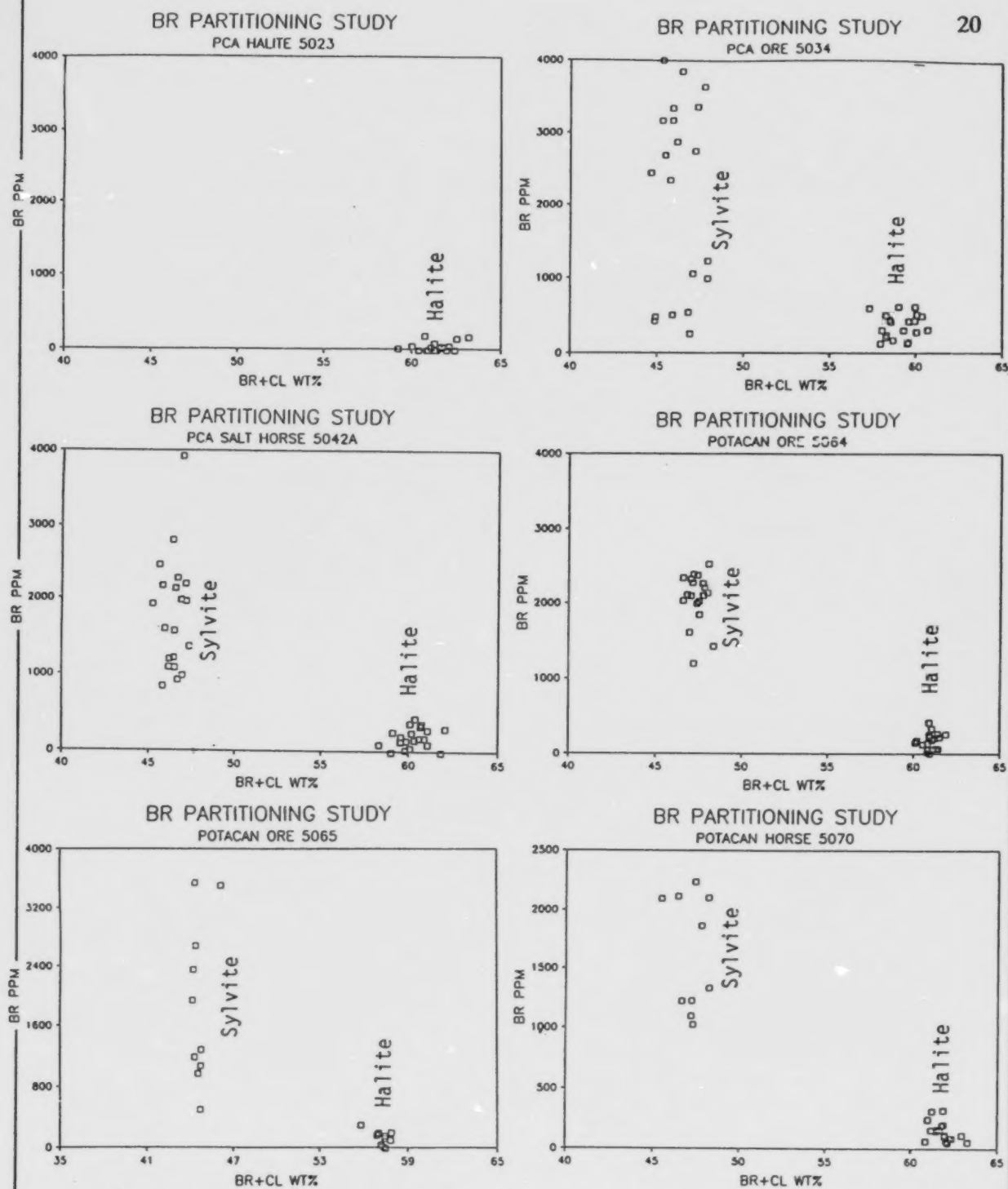


FIGURE 4 Br content in sylvite and halite for each sample.

BR PARTITIONING STUDY SAMPLE AVERAGES

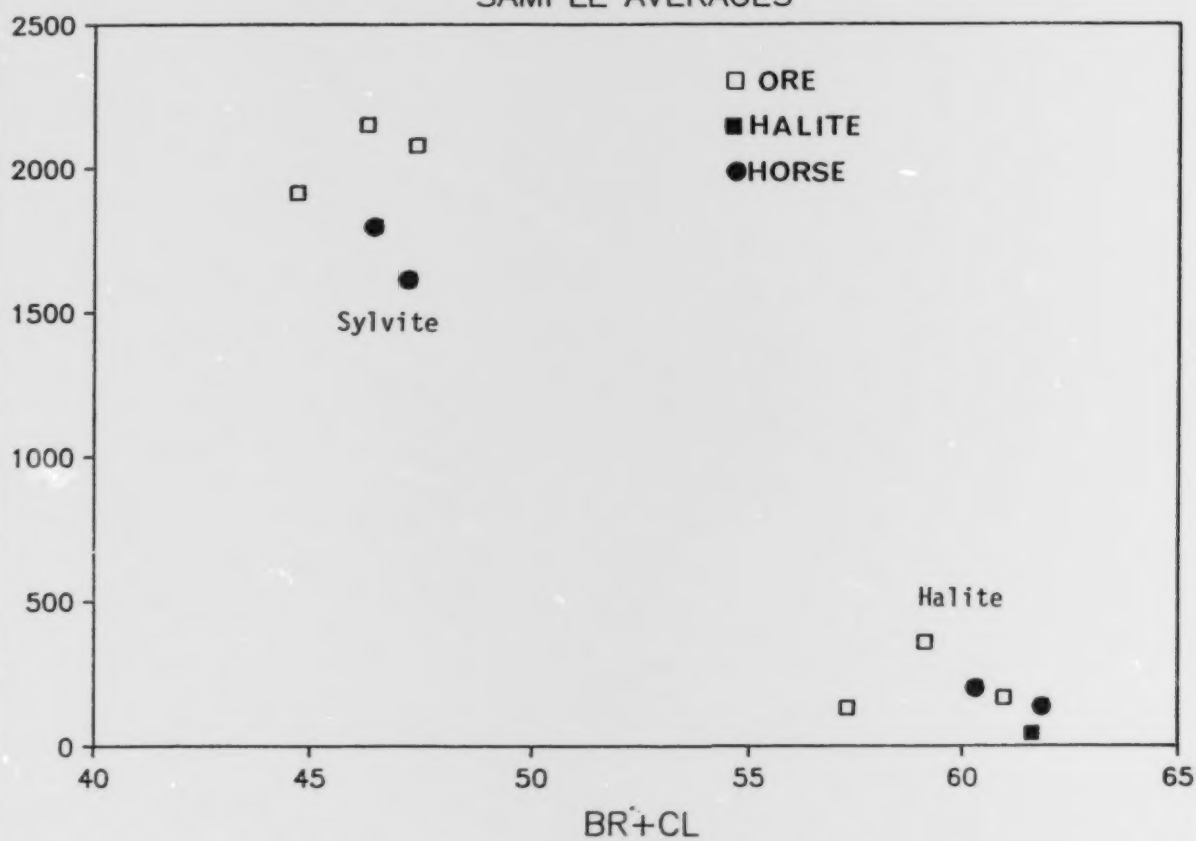


FIGURE 5 Average Br content for halite and sylvite for each rock type.

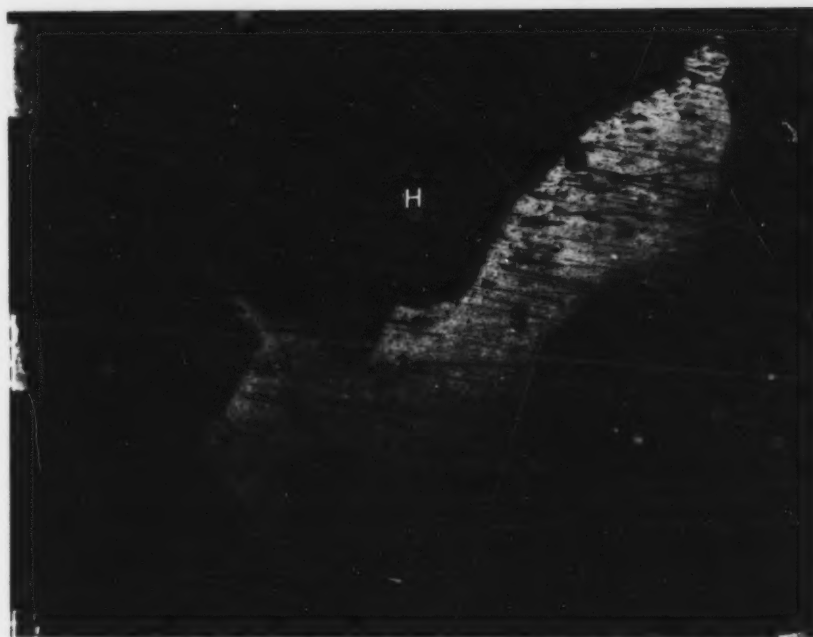


FIGURE 7 Remnant sylvite (S) grain in halite (H). The embayment cusps are typical replacement textures. Salt horse sample from PCA, RPC #5042. The white bar equals 1 mm.

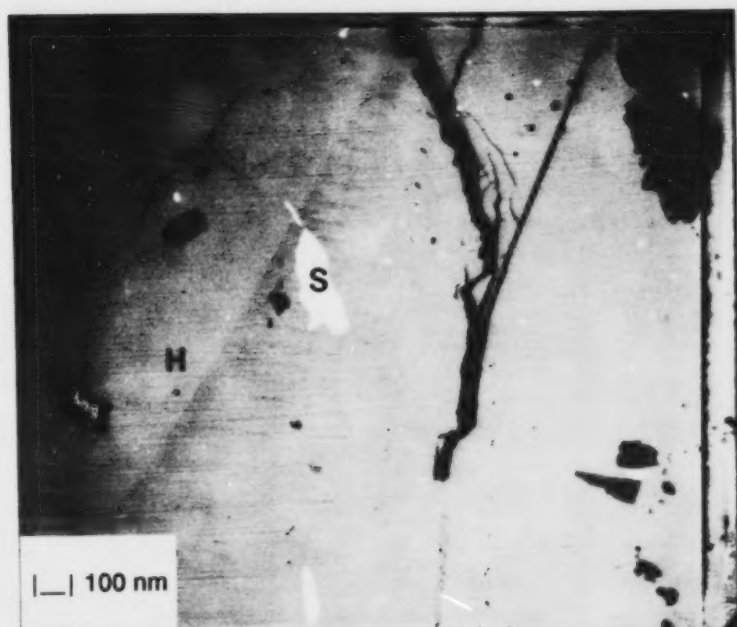


FIGURE 8 Barren halite (H) zone with anhydrite (A) and remnant sylvite (S) in halite. The white bar equals 100 microns.

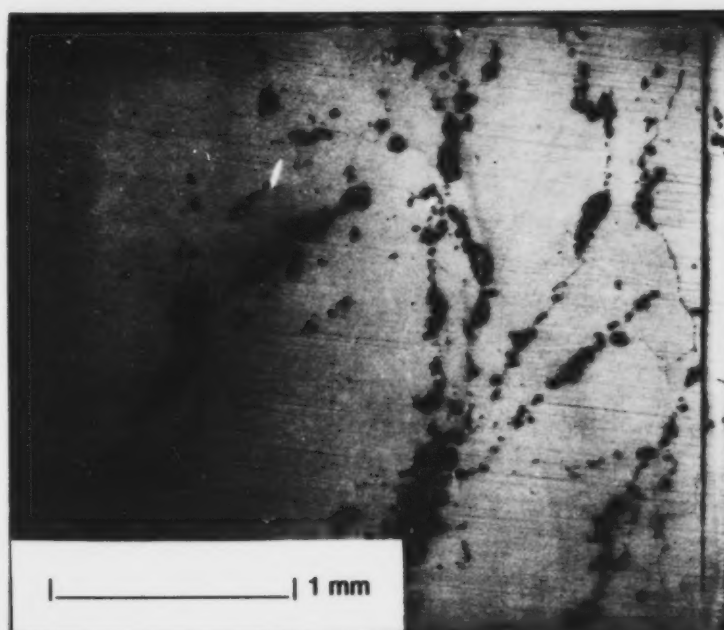


FIGURE 9 Concentration and alignment of clay minerals about composite halite grains. Black areas are clays, dark area is halite and the white areas are Fe oxides. The white bar equals 1 mm.

6.0 EVALUATION OF THE PCA CONCENTRATOR

Three suites of mill samples were collected from the mill at PCA. The first was collected in June 1986 before the installation of a regrind mill. The other two suites were collected on August 27, and August 28, 1987. The first set collected in August was when the mill was operating efficiently and the second was collected when recoveries were low. A list of the samples collected is given in Table 3 and the flow sheet is given in Appendix A-3.

6.1 Samples Collected June 1986

The composition for all of the samples was determined and the normative sylvite calculated Appendix A-4. The mass balance for the mill is given in Table 4. The sieve analysis, modal mineralogy and liberation data are given in Appendix A-5.

The liberation curves and the weighted modal mineralogy for the rougher circuit is given in Figure 10. In Figure 10 A, the d80 for the rougher feed is slightly over 1000 microns, however to achieve 86% liberation the grind should be approximately 300 microns. The coarseness of the grind has resulted in poor liberation for coarse material. For example at 1000 microns only 6.0 % of the 17.0% sylvite available is liberated (Figure 11).

In addition to the poor liberation the coarse liberated sylvite is not floating and is reporting to the tails. For example at 1000 microns 3.0% of the liberated sylvite is in the concentrate whereas 4.0% is in the tails Figure 11.

The liberation curves and the weighted modal mineralogy for the screen oversize, undersize, reground tails, and mixed tails are given in Figure 12. The weighted liberation curves are given in Figure 13. Again the grind is too coarse and liberated sylvite is reporting to the tails. For example at 1000 microns 0.8% of the liberated sylvite is in the mixed tailings, approximately 1.5% is in the screen undersize.

TABLE 3

PCA mill samples

Samples collected in 1986 before the installation of a regrind circuit.

Sample No.	Description
5093	Coarse Concentrate, Surge Tank
5094	Slimes Centrifuge Effluent
5095	Slimes Centrifuge Cake
5096	Slimes Thickener Feed
5097	Reground Rougher Tails
5098	Mixed Tailing
5099	Rougher Flotation Feed
5100	Rougher Tails Screen Oversize
5101	Rougher Flotation Concentrate
5102	Rougher Flotation Tails
5103	Slimes Centrifuge
5104	Final Tails

Samples collected on August 27, 1987 when recoveries were good.

5131	Mill Product
5132	Rougher Flotation Feed
5133	Rougher Flotation Tails
5134	Rougher Flotation Concentrate
5135	Ball Mill Feed
5136	Ball Mill Discharge
5137	Regrind Flotation Concentrate
5138	Regrind Flotation Tails
5139	Slimes Thickener

Samples collected on August 28, 1987 when recoveries were low.

5140	Regrind Flotation Concentrate
5141	Rougher Flotation Tails
5142	Regrind Flotation Tails
5143	Ball Mill Discharge
5144	Rougher Flotation Feed
5145	Ball Mill Feed
5146	Rougher Flotation Concentrate

TABLE 4

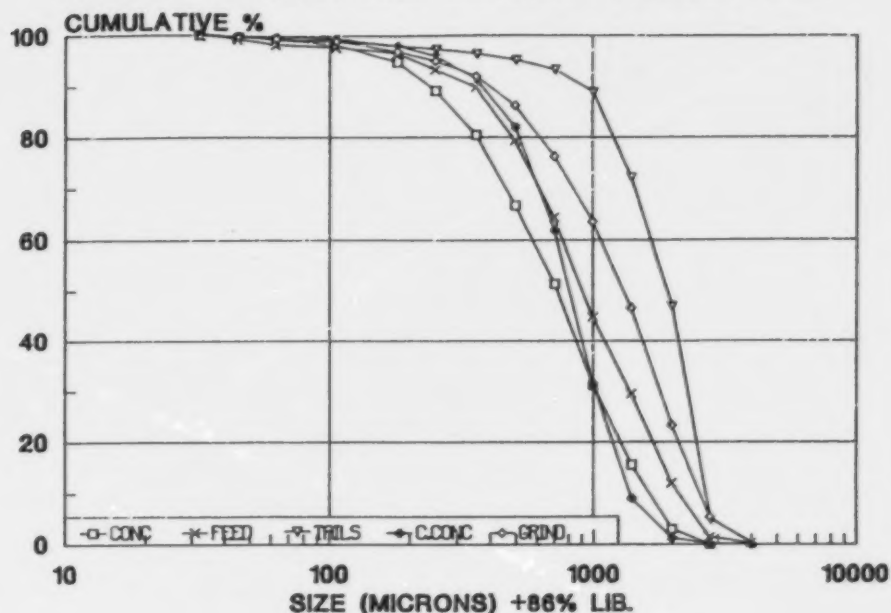
**Estimated Weight Percentage of Collected Streams as Part of the
Plant Mass Balance****Based on Rougher Flotation Feed - 100%**

	<u>% Weight</u>
Rougher flotation feed	100
Rougher concentrate	30
Rougher tails	70
Rougher tails screen oversize	35
Rougher tails screen undersize (final tails)	35
Reground rougher tails	35
Coarse concentrate slurry tank (leached product)	9
Slimes thickener feed	8
Feed to slimes centrifuge	8
Slimes centrifuge cake	6
Slimes centrifuge effluent	2
Mixed tails	37

PCA LIBERATION STUDY

ROUGHER CIRCUIT AND LEACHED PRODUCT 1986

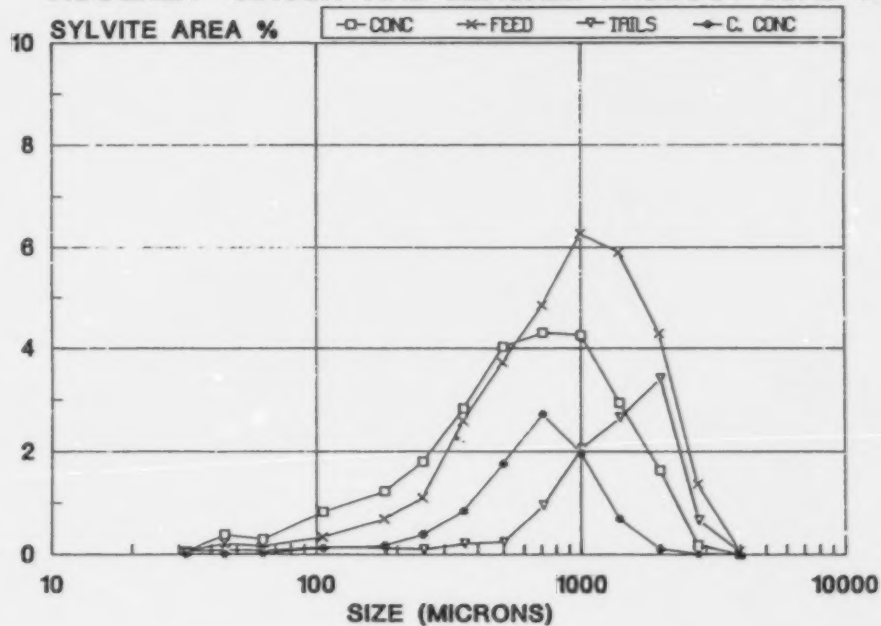
27



A

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY

ROUGHER CIRCUIT AND LEACHED PRODUCT JUNE 1986



B

FIGURE 10. Liberation curves (A) and weighted modal mineralogy (B) of the rougher circuit and the leached product. The grind curve in Figure A is the accumulated grain size of the rougher feed. In Figure B, the modal mineralogy is weighted by the mill balance. June 1986.

PCA LIBERATION STUDY

ROUGHER CIRCUIT AND LEACHED PRODUCT 1986

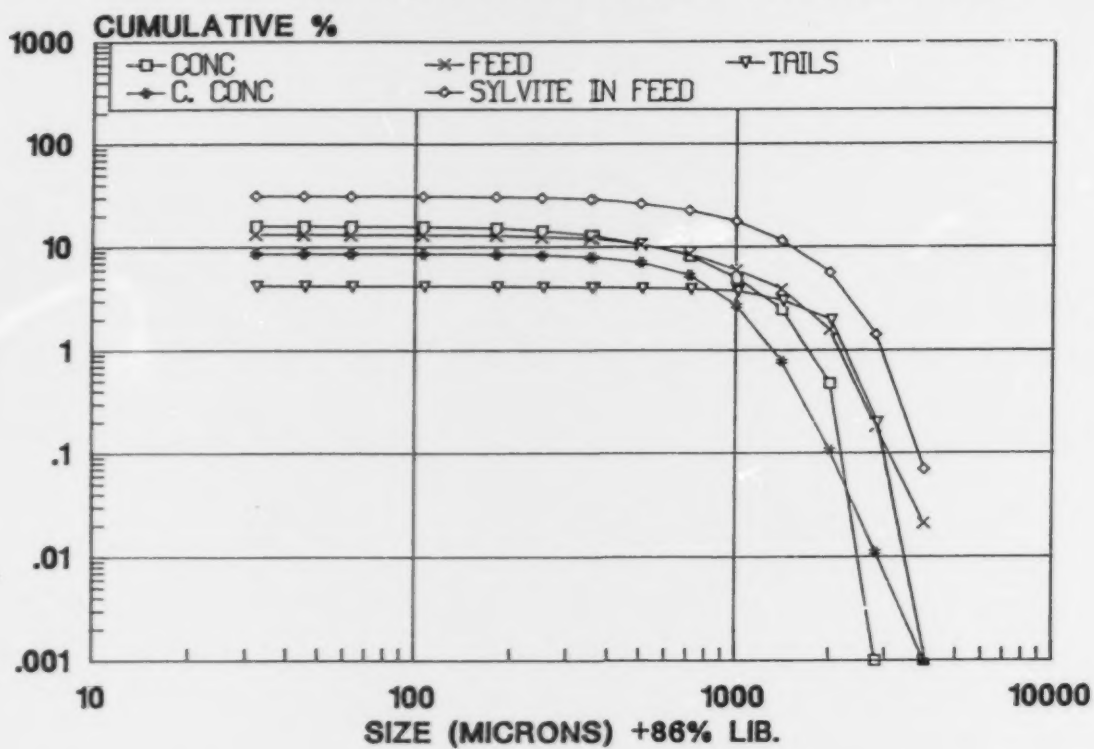
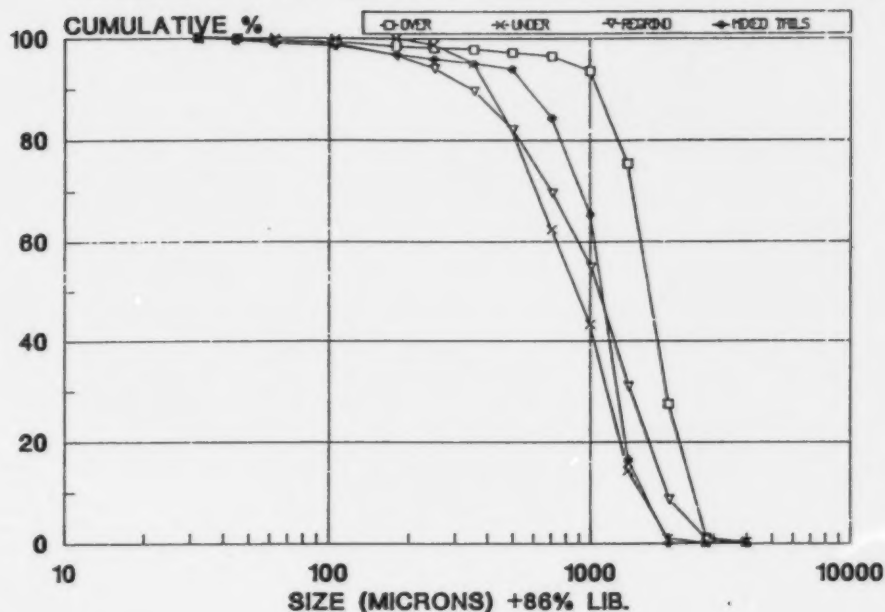


FIGURE 11 Weighted liberation curves for the rougher circuit and the leached product. The weighting factor is the mill balance. The sylvite in the feed is both the liberated and unliberated sylvite. June 1986.

PCA LIBERATION STUDY

SCREEN OVER & UNDER, REGRIND, MIXED TAILS JUNE/86

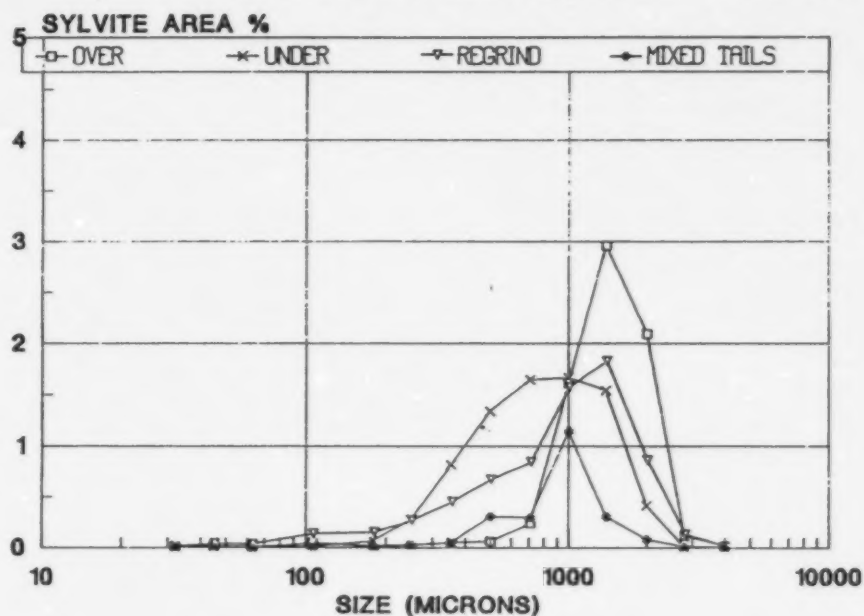
29



A

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY

SCREEN OVER & UNDER, REGRIND, MIXED TAILS JUNE/86



B

FIGURE 12 Liberation curves (A) and weighted modal mineralogy (B) for the screen oversize and undersize, regrind tails and mixed tails. The grind curve in Figure A is the accumulated grain size of the rougher feed. In Figure B, the modal mineralogy is weighted by the mill balance. June 1986.

PCA LIBERATION STUDY

SCREEN OVER & UNDER, REGRIND, MIXED TAILS JUNE/86

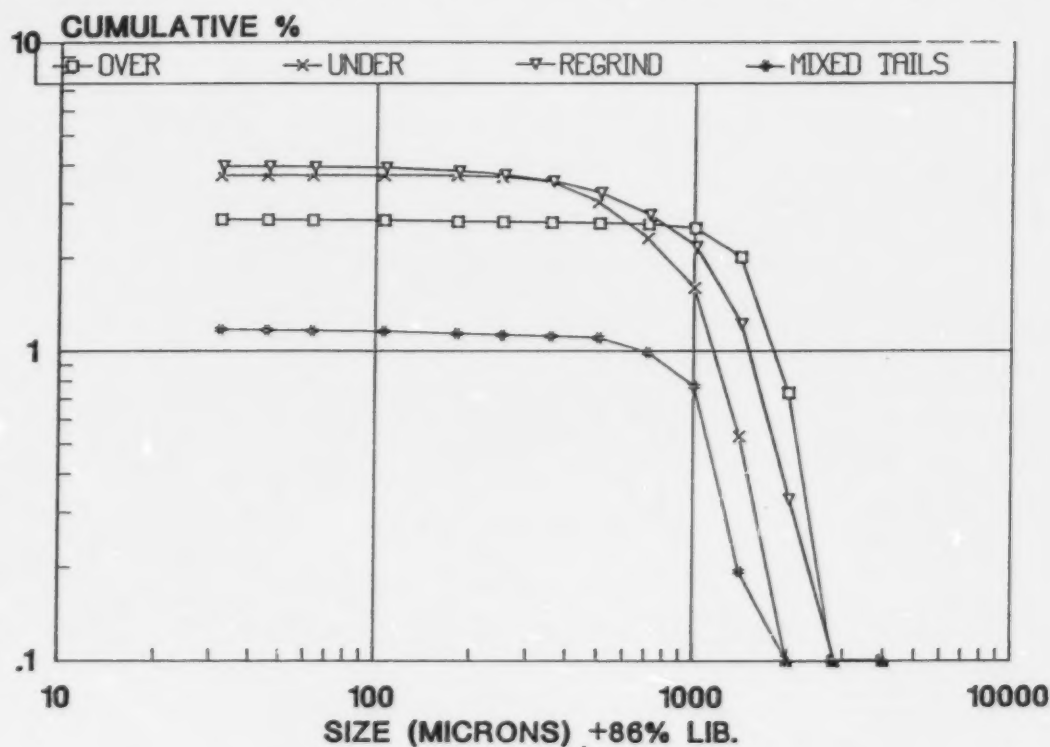


FIGURE 13 Weighted liberation curves for the screen oversize and undersize, regrind tails and mixed tails. The weighting factor is the mill balance. The sylvite in the feed is both the liberated and unliberated sylvite. June 1986.

6.2 Samples Collected August 27 and 28 1987

The composition for all of the samples was determined and the normative sylvite calculated Appendix A-6. The mass balance for the mill is given in Table 5. The sieve analysis, modal mineralogy and liberation data are given in Appendix A-7.

The major difference between the two suites is that the grind for August 27 was much better than that for August 28. The d80 for the rougher circuit for August 27 was 225 microns (Figure 14) whereas for August 28 it was 700 microns (Figure 15). The d80 for the regrind circuits was 400 and 500 microns respectively (Figures 16 and 17).

On both days neither the rougher nor the regrind circuits were floating all of the coarse liberated sylvite (Figures 14, 15, 18 and 19). For example on August 27 material coarser than 1000 microns in the rougher tails contained 2.0% of the liberated sylvite (Figure 20), and in the regrind tails it was 1.0% (Figure 21). On August 28 the tails contained 5.0% (Figure 22) and 2.0% (Figure 23).

TABLE 5

Mill balance for samples collected August 27 and 28

August 27, 1987

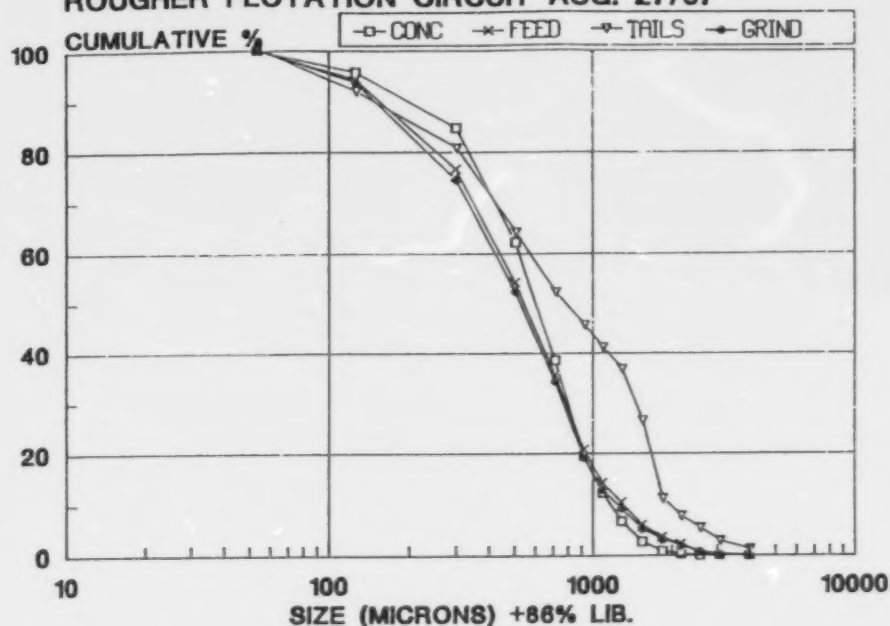
Rougher Feed	100%
Rougher Concentrate	36%
Rougher Tail	64%
Regrind Feed	42%
Regrind Concentrate	6%
Regrind Tail	36%

August 28, 1987

Rougher Feed	100%
Rougher Concentrate	29%
Rougher Tail	72%
Regrind Feed	46%
Regrind Concentrate	7%
Regrind Tail	39%

PCA LIBERATION STUDY

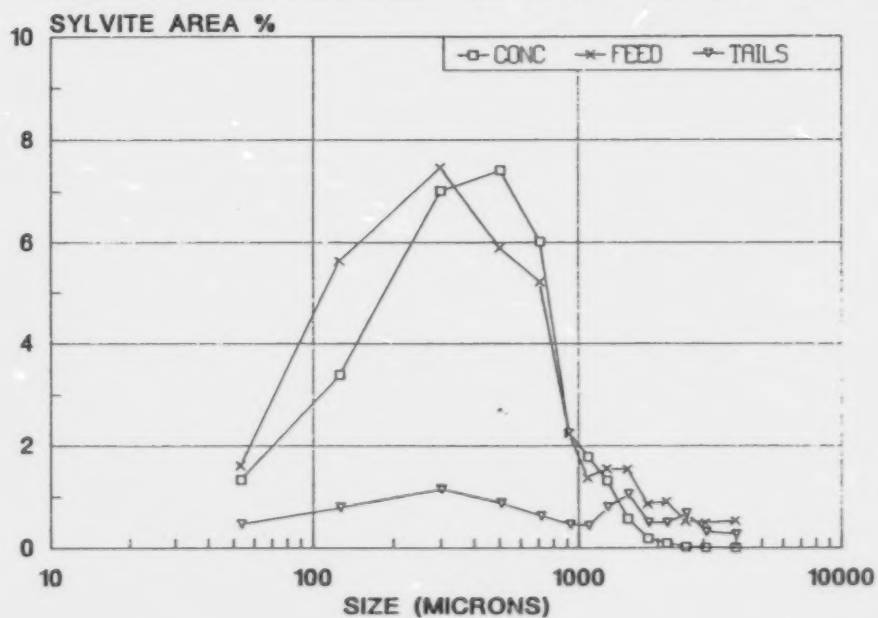
ROUGHER FLOTATION CIRCUIT AUG. 27/87



A

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY

MILL BALANCE ROUGHER FLOTATION CIRCUIT AUG. 27/87

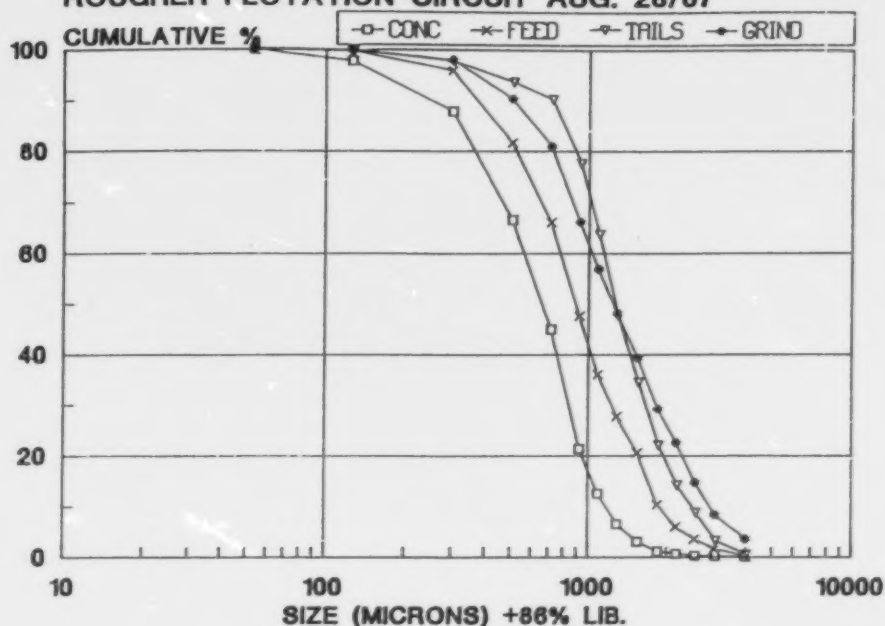


B

FIGURE 14 Liberation curves (A) and weighted modal mineralogy (B) for the rougher flotation circuit, August 27. The grind curve in Figure A is the accumulated grain size of the rougher feed. In Figure B, the modal mineralogy is weighted by the mill balance.

PCA LIBERATION STUDY

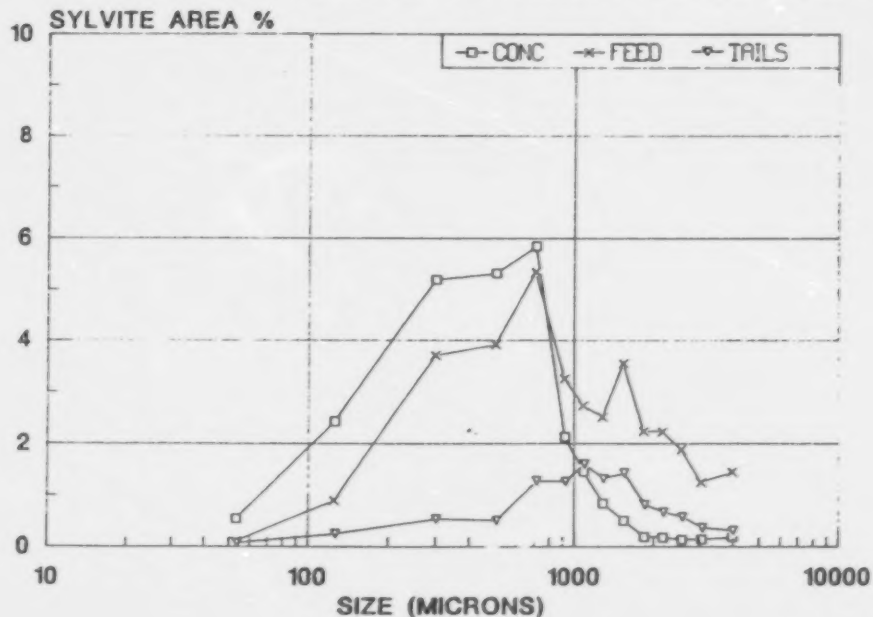
ROUGHER FLOTATION CIRCUIT AUG. 28/87



A

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY

MILL BALANCE ROUGHER FLOTATION CIRCUIT AUG. 28/87



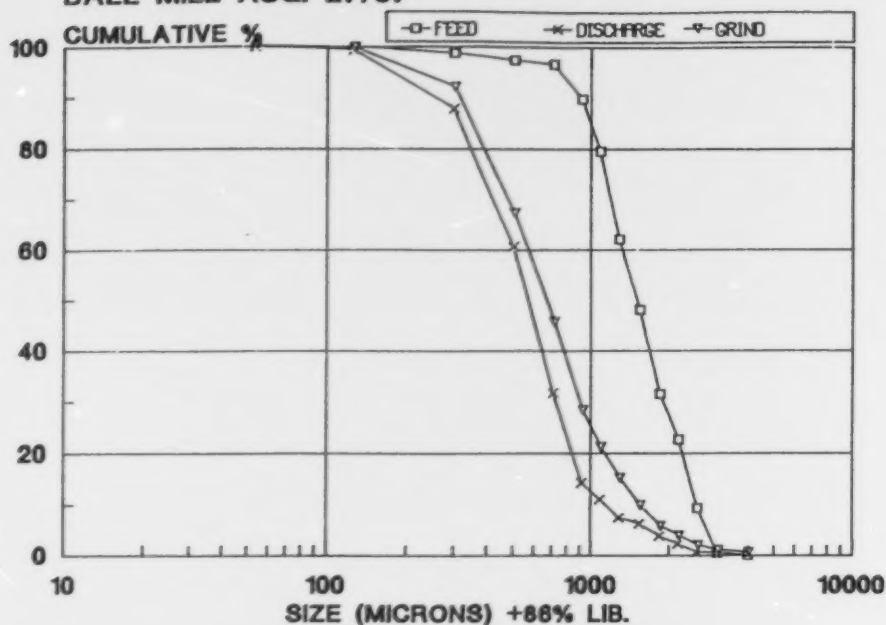
B

FIGURE 15 Liberation curves (A) and weighted modal mineralogy (B) for the rougher flotation circuit, August 28. The grind curve in Figure A is the accumulated grain size of the rougher feed. In Figure B, the modal mineralogy is weighted by the mill balance.

PCA LIBERATION STUDY

BALL MILL AUG. 27/87

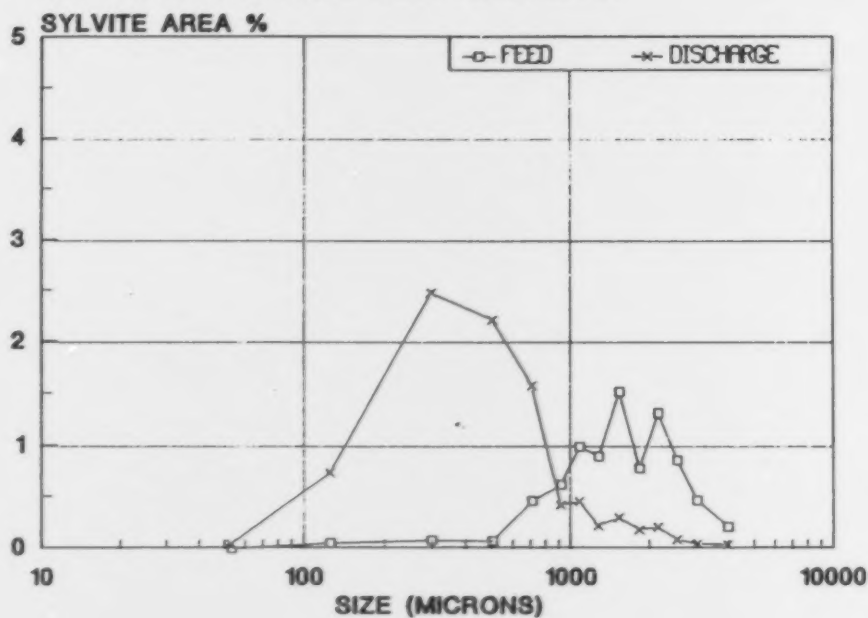
35



A

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY

MILL BALANCE BALL MILL AUG. 27/87

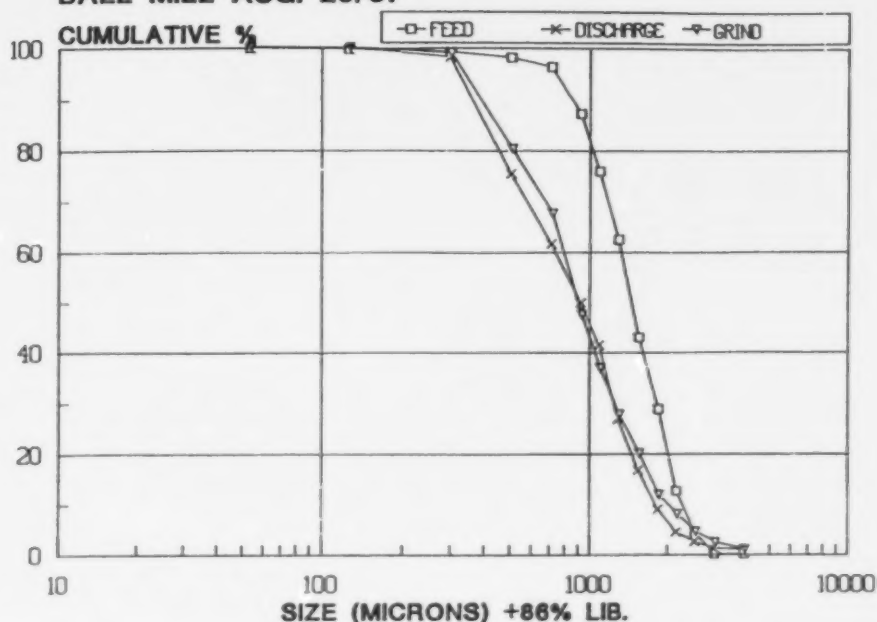


B

FIGURE 16 Liberation curves (A) and weighted modal mineralogy (B) for the ball mill circuit, August 27. The grind curve in Figure A is the accumulated grain size of the rougher feed. In Figure B, the modal mineralogy is weighted by the mill balance.

PCA LIBERATION STUDY

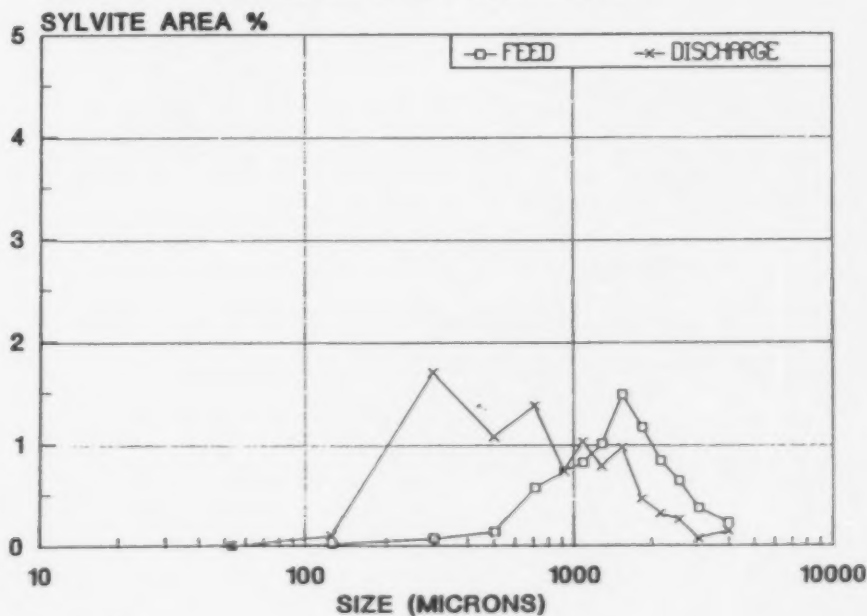
BALL MILL AUG. 28/87



A

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY

MILL BALANCE BALL MILL AUG. 28/87



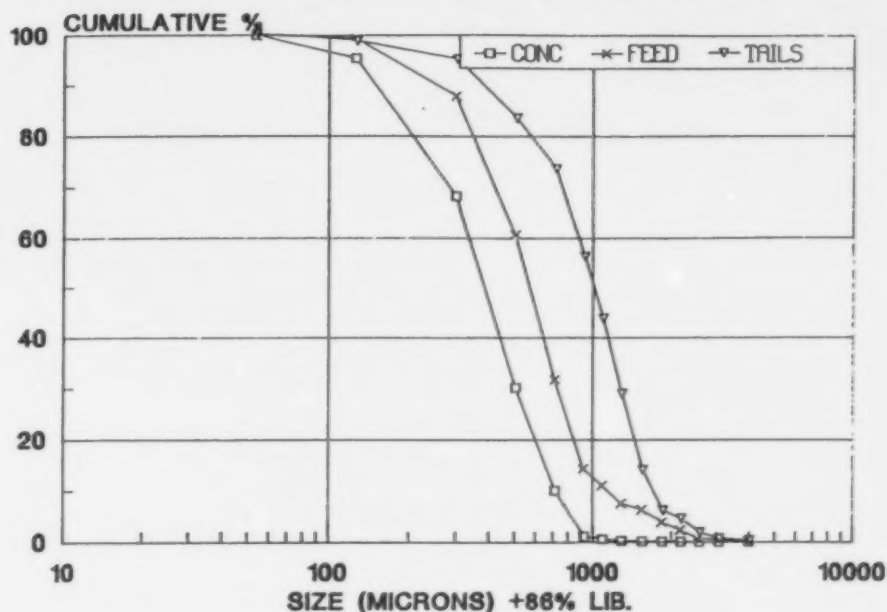
B

FIGURE 17 Liberation curves (A) and weighted modal mineralogy (B) for the ball mill circuit, August 28. The grind curve in Figure A is the accumulated grain size of the rougher feed. In Figure B, the modal mineralogy is weighted by the mill balance.

PCA LIBERATION STUDY

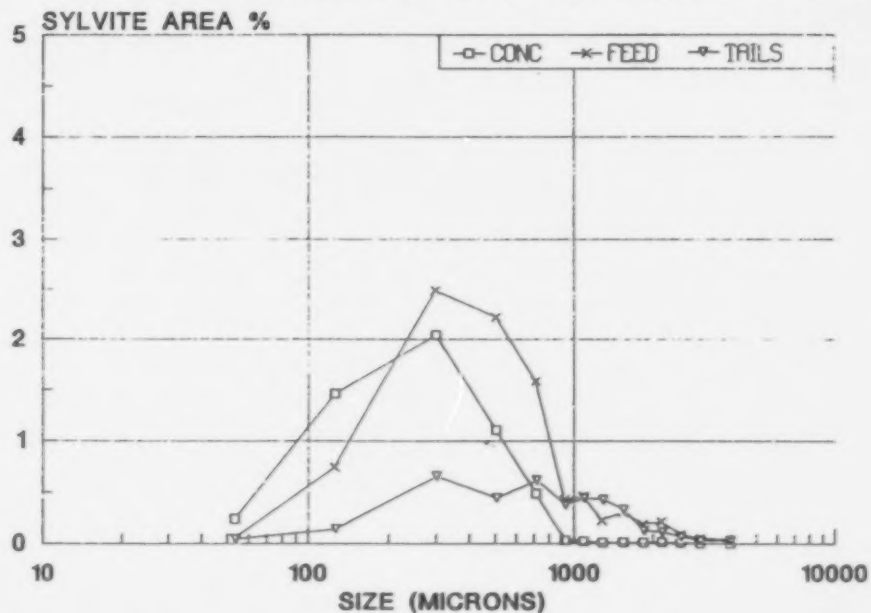
37

REGRIND FLOTATION CIRCUIT AUG. 27/87



A

MILL BALANCE REGRIND FLOTATION CIRCUIT AUG. 27/87

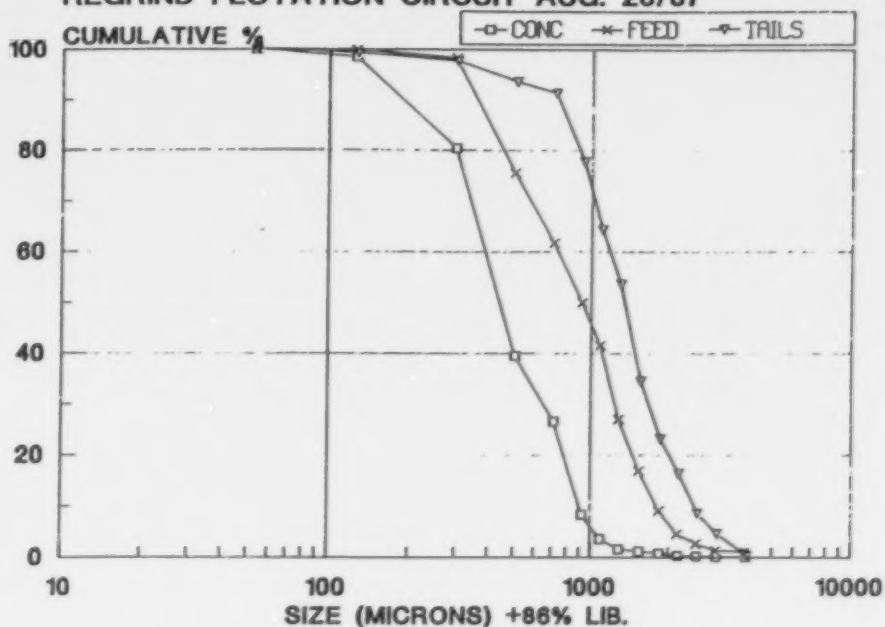


B

FIGURE 18 Liberation curves (A) and weighted modal mineralogy (B) for the regrind flotation circuit, August 27. The grind curve in Figure A is the accumulated grain size of the rougher feed. In Figure B, the modal mineralogy is weighted by the mill balance.

PCA LIBERATION STUDY

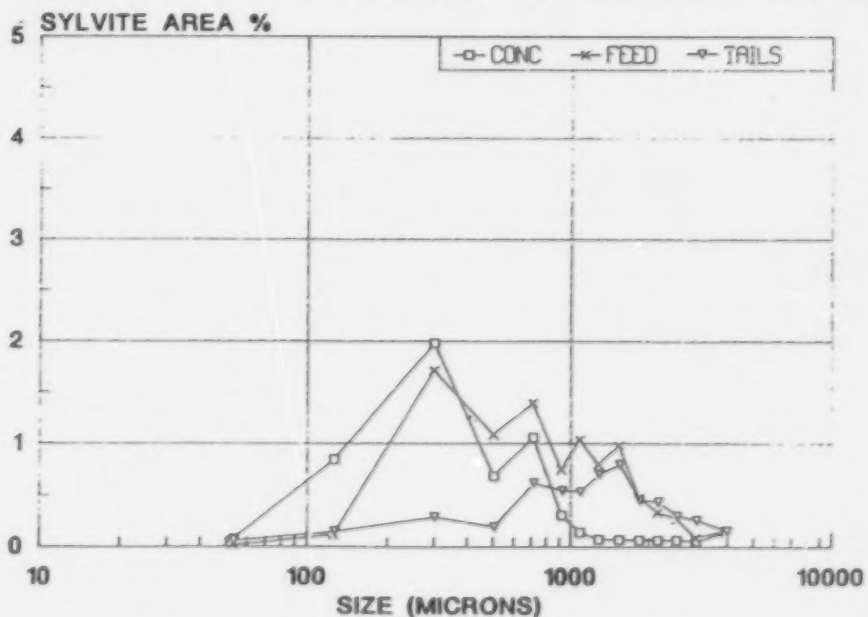
REGRIND FLOTATION CIRCUIT AUG. 28/87



A

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY

MILL BALANCE REGRIND FLOTATION CIRCUIT AUG. 28/87



B

FIGURE 19 Liberation curves (A) and weighted modal mineralogy (B) for the regrind flotation circuit, August 28. The grind curve in Figure A is the accumulated grain size of the rougher feed. In Figure B, the modal mineralogy is weighted by the mill balance.

PCA LIBERATION STUDY

ROUGHER FLOTATION CIRCUIT AUG. 27/87

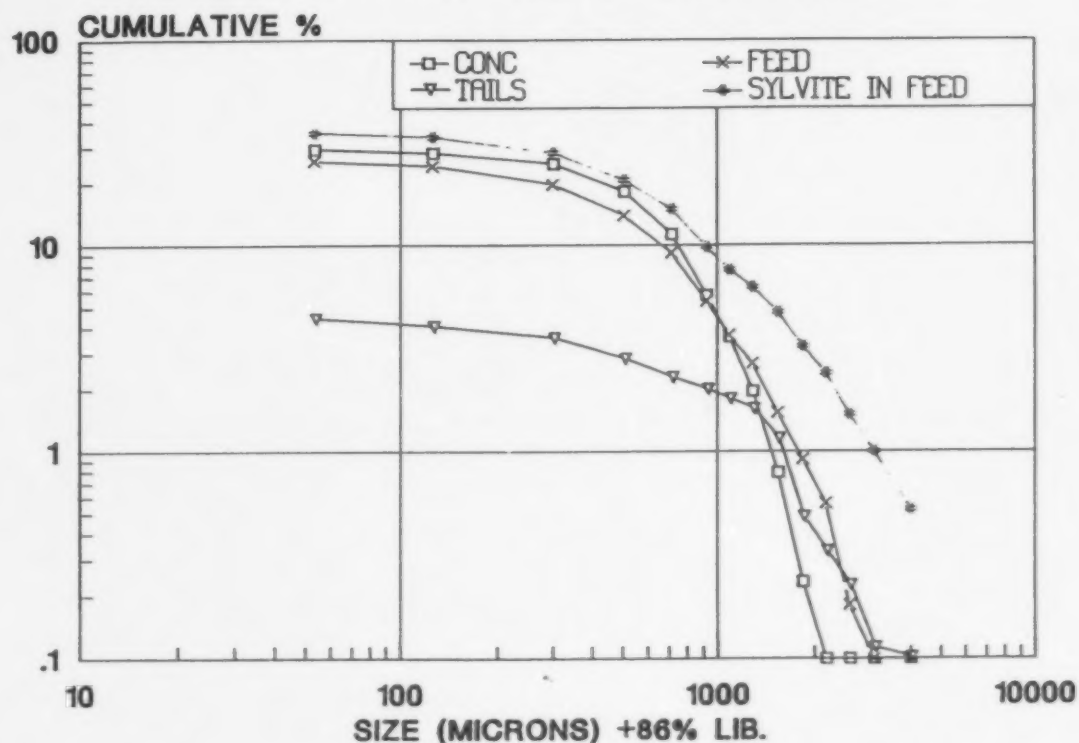


FIGURE 20 Weighted liberation curves for the rougher flotation circuit, August 27. The weighting factor is the mill balance. The sylvite in the feed is both the liberated and unliberated sylvite.

PCA LIBERATION STUDY

REGRIND FLOTATION CIRCUIT AUG. 27/87

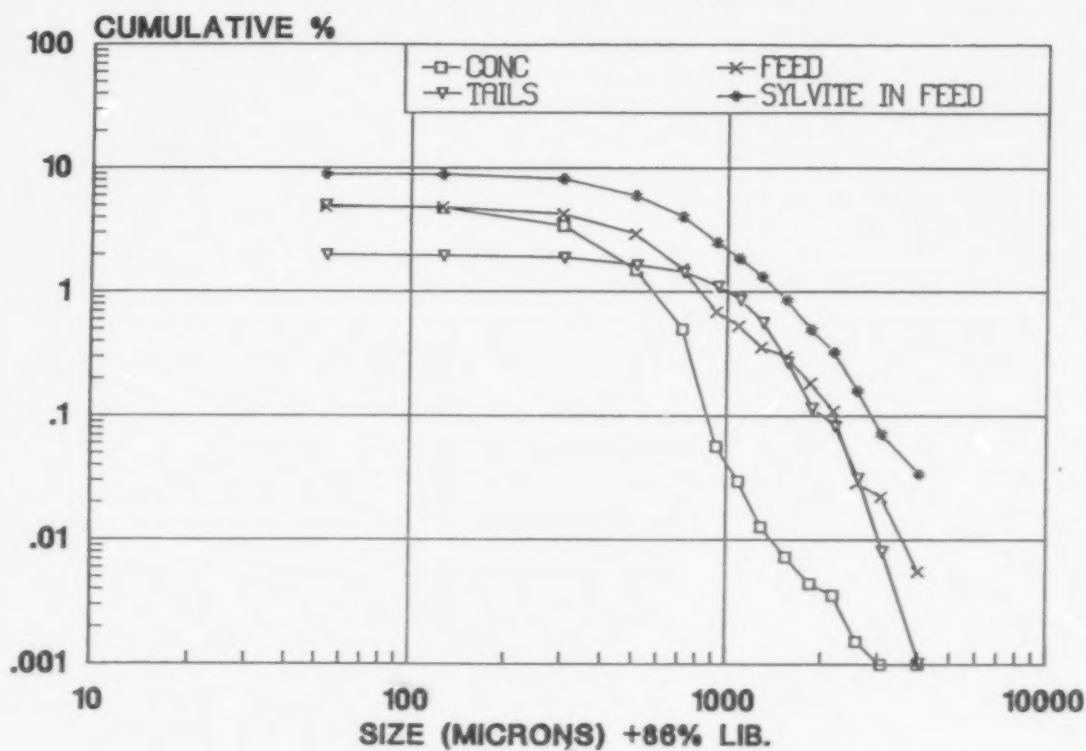


FIGURE 21 Weighted liberation curves for the regrind flotation circuit, August 27. The weighting factor is the mill balance. The sylvite in the feed is both the liberated and unliberated sylvite.

PCA LIBERATION STUDY

ROUGHER FLOTATION CIRCUIT AUG. 28/87

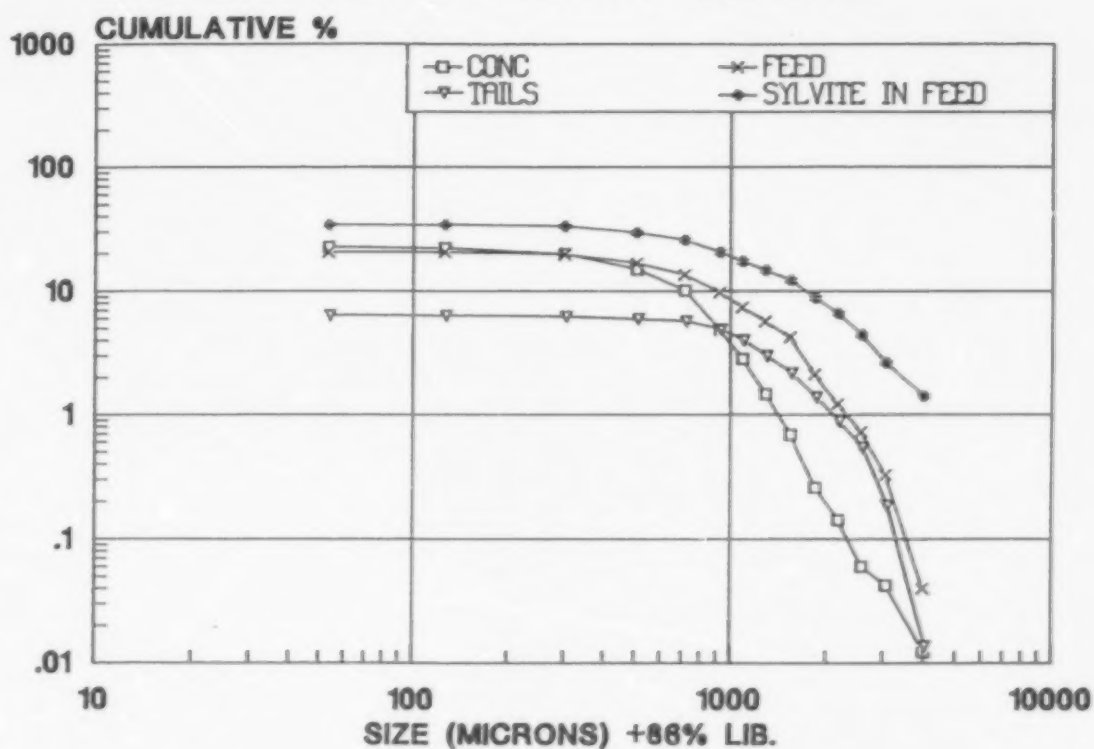


FIGURE 22 Weighted liberation curves for the rougher flotation circuit, August 28. The weighting factor is the mill balance. The sylvite in the feed is both the liberated and unliberated sylvite.

PCA LIBERATION STUDY

REGRIND FLOTATION CIRCUIT AUG. 28/87

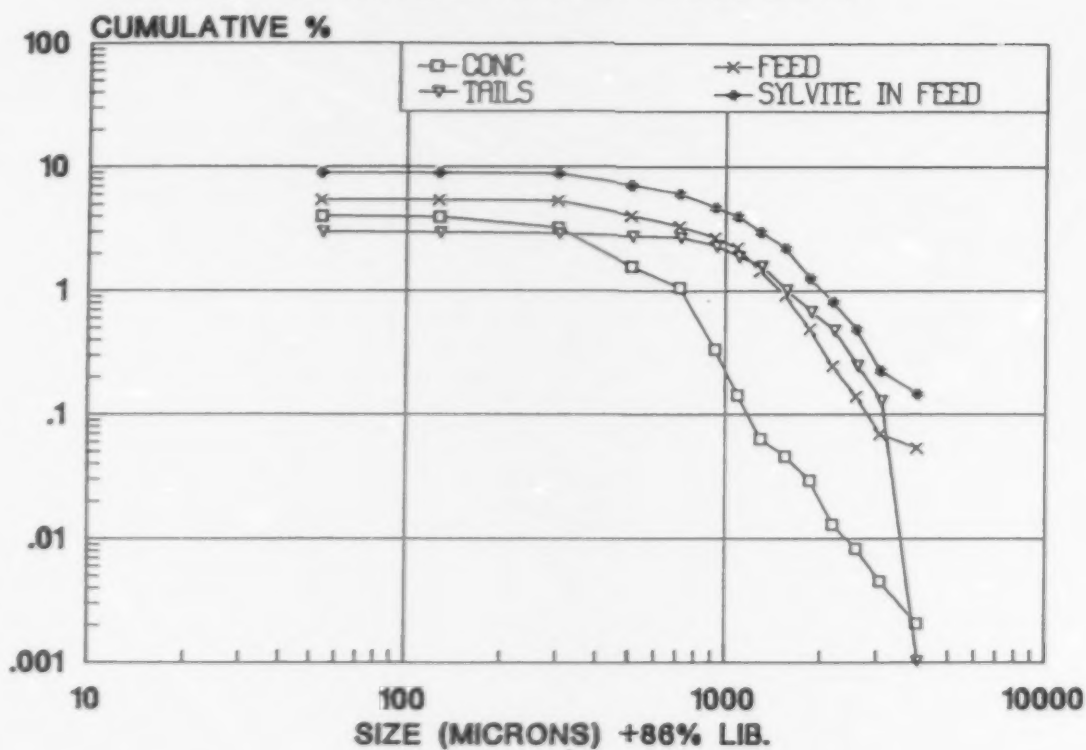


FIGURE 23 Weighted liberation curves for the regrind flotation circuit, August 28. The weighting factor is the mill balance. The sylvite in the feed is both the liberated and unliberated sylvite.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The composition of the ore is variable across the sylvinite bed with no obvious systematic variations. The texture of the ore can be best described as gneissic and this results in very irregular grain boundaries which may cause problems in achieving a good liberation. The metamorphic grade of the deposit is probably lower greenschist as inferred from the clay mineralogy and the boron minerals.

Salt horses have a Br chemistry similar to the ore and texturally the halite replaced the sylvite. The salt horses are likely the result of NaCl saturated brines dissolving the sylvite and precipitating halite in channel ways in the sylvinite.

In all of the mill sample suites, the grind is too coarse and the some of the coarse liberated sylvite is not being floated. The difference in recovery between August 27 and 28, was do to a coarser grind in both the rougher circuit and the regrind circuit on August 28.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

To further understand the genesis of salt horses fluid inclusion and isotopic studies should be undertaken. This should give an indication as to the origin of the brine and its composition.

To better determine the metamorphic grade of the deposit, the fluid inclusions should be studied and the clay and boron assemblages further studied. It may be necessary to produced these assemblages experimentally.

The grain size distribution in the milling of the ore should be narrower. There should be no material coarser than 1000 microns, however, the ore should not be finer than 100 microns. Bench followed by pilot plant tests should be carried out in order to determine the best way to narrow the grain size distribution.

Tests should be carried out to improve the flotation of coarse liberated sylvite. The mill personnel have observed that the non-floating coarse sylvite has a dark red colour. No reasons for this colouration were found during the preliminary mineralogical investigations. A more extensive mineralogical studies should be preformed.

If changes are made to the circuits, another image analysis survey would be useful in order to evaluate the changes and find other areas where improvements could be made.

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APPENDIX A-1
SAMPLE CATALOGUE

NO.	DESCRIPTION	PCA
Note:	Due to budget constraints not all samples collected were studied in detail.	
	Samples 5001 to 5015 collected across the sylvinite ore unit at 1500-1 stope.	
5001	Apr. 22, 1985. Main or 1st Halite Marker	
5002	Apr. 22, Ore between 1st and 2nd Marker	
5003	Apr. 22, 2nd Marker	
5004	Lower Gradational Bed (L.G.B.)	
5005	Apr. 22, Hanging Wall (H.W.) 2 ft	
5006	Apr. 22, H.W. 10 ft.	
5007	Apr. 22, H.W. 20 ft.	
5008	1500-1 30 ft.	
5009	1500-1 40 ft.	
5010	1500-1 50 ft.	
5011	1500-1 60 ft.	
5012	1500-1 70 ft.	
5013	1500-1 80 ft.	
5014	1500-1 90 ft., Apr. 22	
5015	1500-1 100 ft., Apr. 22, 1985 Salt Marker?	
5016	DDH #H-5 2400 ft. contact argillite/clean halite for Thin Section (T.S.)	
5017	DDH #H-5 2420 ft. for chem anal. Br	
5018	DDH #H-5 2600 ft. for chem anal. Br	
5019	DDH #H-5 2640 ft. chem anal. Br	
5020	DDH #H-5 2890 ft. chem anal. Br	
5021	DDH #E-3 2879 ft. chem anal. and T.S.	
5022	DDH #H-5 2325 ft. Borates T.S. chem anal.	
5023	DDH H-5 2300 ft. chem anal.	
5024	DDH H-5 2275 ft. T.S. Textures	
5025	DDH B-3 2088 ft. T.S. Textures	
5026	Upper Halite finely laminate T.S. Textures	
5027	DDH #B-3 2093 ft. Contact Basal anhydrite with Basal Halite	

NO.	DESCRIPTION	PCA
5076	PCA contact with salt horse, 1940 level, 1092' salt horse in foot wall, 2 chem anal sample A&B	
5077	Halite w. anhydrite which may be cross bedding 3 chem. anal. - A, B, C - Br.	
5078	1940 level stope 1660 4th	
5079	1500-2 at end 588' near H.W.	
5080	1940 level 860 4th lift	
5081	1940 at 870 clay at footwall see section	
5082	Core with salt horse and marker bed	
5083	Large sample with salt horse	
5084	Large sample with salt horse	
5085	1900-2 E. Tail. ramp Bottom "clay"	
5086	Anhydrite after gypsum ?? core	
5087	"Purple" halite core	
5088	"Purple" halite core	
5089	"Purple" halite core	
5090	"Purple" halite core	
5091	"Purple" halite core	
5092	1900-2 E. Tail ramp bottom - deformed salt - may have recovery problems.	
5093	Potash Coarse Concentrate June 86.	
5094	Head - Slimes centrifuge effluent June 86.	
5095	Head Slimes Centrifuge Cake June 86.	
5096	Slimes Thickener Feed June 86.	
5097	Head Reground Rougher Tails June 86.	
5098	Head Mixed Tailings June 86.	
5099	Head rougher Flotation Feed (no regrind material) June 86.	
5100	Head Rougher Tails Screen Oversize June 86.	
5101	Head Rougher Flotation Concentrate June 86.	
5102	Head Rougher Flotation Cells June 86.	
5103	Head Slimes Centrifuge June 86.	
5104	Final Tails June 86.	

NO.	DESCRIPTION	PCA
5113	XC 130 from drill core just above ore zone	
5114	PCA spl. location: Intersection of 1850 vent drift AN 91XCS (middle halite)	
5115	PCA bright red coarse sylvite - R. F. Tails, does not float	
5131	PCA mill product Aug. 27, 1987.	
5132	Rougher flot. feed Aug. 27th, 1987	
5133	Rougher flot. tails Aug. 27th, 1987	
5134	Rougher flot. concentrate Aug. 27, 1987	
5135	Ball mill feed Aug. 27, 1987	
5136	Ball mill Discharge Aug. 27, 1987	
5137	Regrind flot. concentrate Aug. 27, 1987	
5138	Regrind flot. tails Aug. 27, 1987	
5139	Slimes thickener U/F Aug. 27, 1987	
5140	Regrind flot. concentrate Aug. 28, 1987	
5141	Rougher flot. tails Aug. 28, 1987	
5142	Regrind flotation tailings Aug. 28, 1987	
5143	Ball Mill discharge Aug. 28, 1987	
5144	Rougher flot. feed Aug. 28, 1987	
5145	Ball mill feed Aug. 28, 1987	
5146	Rougher flotation concentrate Aug. 28, 1987	
5147	Spherical insol. minerals PCA Sussex 1900-3 East tailings ramp 184 Section middle ore, salt horse	
5212	1850 Cl of upper halite	Xray sample #1
5213	1900-3 sill cut	Xray sample #2
	H.W. salt horst.	
5214	1900-1 stope, 18th lift, 106 + 50, clay seam contact - A zone/L. G.Z. (1)	Xray sample #4
5215	1900-1 stope	Xray sample #5
	18th lift, 106 + 50, clay seam contact - A zone/LGZ (2)	
5216	1850 exploration drift, middle of salt horst	
	Xray sample #6	

NO.	DESCRIPTION	PCA
5217	1500-1 KL (base of) (1)	Xray sample #7
5218	1500-1 KI (base of) (2)	Xray sample #8
5219	1500-1, A zone in area of salt horst	Xray sample #9
5220	Footwal 1850 level, 193 + 50 secton	Xray sample #10
5221	1900-6 drift, 170 section, base of transitional zone at top of basal halite. Xray sample #11	

APPENDIX A-2
BR CONTENT OF HALITE AND SYLVITE

	PCA	HALITE	5023		
	NA	K	CL	BR	TOTAL
	WT%	WT%	WT%	PPM	
HALITE	39.31	.00	59.27	20	98.58
	39.91	.08	61.31	90	101.31
	39.73	.04	60.76	192	100.55
	40.08	.06	61.86	42	102.00
	39.62	.06	60.87	0	100.55
	40.59	.06	61.36	0	102.01
	39.75	.04	60.96	0	100.75
	40.25	.02	62.57	153	102.86
	40.92	.08	63.23	176	104.25
	40.37	.00	61.31	0	101.68
	39.81	.08	61.61	26	101.50
	40.17	.02	62.01	0	102.20
	40.36	.08	62.12	54	102.57
	40.02	.03	65.93	16	105.98
	39.53	.07	61.46	0	101.06
	38.88	.03	60.06	54	98.98
	39.26	.07	61.12	38	100.45
	39.34	.04	60.44	0	99.82
	39.06	.05	61.72	48	100.83
	39.53	.04	62.46	0	102.03

PCA ORE 5034

	NA WT%	K WT%	CL WT%	BR PPM	TOTAL
SYLVITE	.05	52.89	44.87	473	97.86
	.03	53.39	47.82	1221	101.36
	.14	52.98	46.97	1052	100.20
	.01	53.63	45.85	500	99.54
	.93	52.96	47.84	985	101.83
	.05	54.13	47.39	3635	101.93
	.04	53.49	44.39	2439	98.16
	.02	54.52	46.07	3848	100.99
	.14	53.51	47.02	3353	101.01
	.05	54.83	46.76	535	101.69
	.02	53.65	44.83	420	98.54
	.23	53.74	45.58	3336	99.88
	.08	53.90	45.87	2870	100.14
	.09	53.76	45.58	3167	99.75
	.04	53.53	45.20	2686	99.04
	.07	52.95	44.93	4000	98.35
	.11	53.55	44.98	3164	98.96
	.10	53.44	45.53	2338	99.30
	.04	54.46	46.95	2743	101.72
	.09	54.04	46.89	250	101.05
HALITE	39.02	.03	59.92	609	99.03
	39.22	.01	58.68	166	97.93
	39.03	.08	59.29	297	98.43
	38.76	.11	58.97	609	97.90
	38.85	.04	58.29	235	97.20
	38.87	.20	58.26	204	97.35
	38.90	.12	59.52	125	98.55
	38.55	.23	57.27	590	96.11
	38.84	.09	60.03	508	99.01
	39.17	.29	60.68	302	100.17
	39.01	.10	58.22	499	97.38
	39.13	.00	58.54	410	97.71
	38.87	.11	60.03	274	99.04
	38.00	.00	58.03	300	96.06
	39.25	.10	59.92	422	99.31
	40.17	.03	57.95	123	98.16
	39.00	.02	60.33	486	99.40
	39.72	.10	59.57	417	99.43
	38.46	.08	59.57	143	98.12
	39.96	.09	58.45	440	98.54

PCA SALT HORSE 5042A

	NA WT%	K WT%	CL WT%	BR PPM	TOTAL
SYLVITE	.12	56.74	46.67	1993	103.73
	.15	55.08	45.04	1934	100.46
	.27	54.57	46.06	1103	101.01
	.33	55.83	45.74	854	101.99
	.12	55.19	46.60	935	102.00
	.74	55.12	46.86	991	102.82
	.23	54.62	46.32	1226	101.29
	.06	55.03	45.36	2477	100.70
	.19	54.96	46.43	2293	101.81
	1.31	54.64	46.33	1577	102.44
	1.11	55.08	46.08	2817	102.55
	.51	55.12	46.39	1095	102.13
	.25	56.52	47.22	1374	104.13
	.21	57.19	46.56	3934	104.35
	.17	57.14	46.91	2214	104.44
	.07	56.25	45.57	2188	102.11
	1.61	54.37	45.78	1606	101.92
	.34	55.44	46.09	1210	101.99
	.26	56.20	46.98	1973	103.64
	.18	56.83	46.32	2151	103.55
HALITE	40.46	.04	59.06	0	99.56
	41.61	.10	60.35	164	102.08
	40.82	.03	62.06	315	102.94
	40.50	.09	59.85	31	100.44
	40.83	.08	60.73	376	101.68
	40.24	.04	61.10	106	101.39
	39.99	.08	60.18	260	100.28
	40.05	.06	60.11	56	100.23
	41.34	.17	60.62	189	102.15
	40.74	.06	59.57	145	100.38
	40.51	.12	60.36	448	101.03
	41.56	.15	60.09	384	101.84
	41.44	.11	61.86	0	103.41
	40.78	.07	59.58	211	100.45
	40.25	.06	60.90	188	101.23
	40.21	.09	60.66	347	100.99
	39.42	.16	61.08	296	100.69
	40.12	.07	59.89	154	100.10
	40.39	.09	58.35	101	98.84
	39.87	.04	59.13	267	99.07

POTACAN ORE 5064

	NA	K	CL	BR	TOTAL
	WT%	WT%	WT%	PPM	
SYLVITE	.13	50.34	46.36	2343	97.06
	.11	50.48	46.83	2098	97.63
	.17	50.39	46.80	2326	97.59
	.15	50.41	47.19	2377	97.99
	.22	50.49	47.49	2267	98.42
	.22	50.06	46.61	2114	97.10
	.16	49.65	47.56	2103	97.58
	.17	51.28	47.83	2527	99.53
	.12	50.79	47.60	2210	98.73
	.24	51.08	46.80	1607	98.28
	.14	51.28	46.92	2275	98.57
	.15	51.53	47.35	1845	99.21
	.13	51.72	46.39	2036	98.44
	.18	51.00	47.31	2024	98.69
	.14	51.31	47.53	2265	99.21
	.21	50.90	47.18	1996	98.49
	.32	50.75	47.80	2137	99.08
	.17	50.58	47.08	1199	97.95
	.19	50.78	46.95	2389	98.16
	.18	51.08	48.22	1426	99.62
HALITE	40.51	.02	61.29	73	101.83
	41.73	.05	61.47	224	103.27
	40.94	.00	60.78	21	101.72
	41.42	.08	60.82	52	102.33
	40.97	.08	61.41	66	102.47
	40.75	.08	61.01	341	101.87
	40.09	.02	60.88	229	101.01
	40.35	.02	61.84	265	102.24
	41.04	.03	61.15	62	102.23
	40.68	.03	60.17	181	100.90
	40.18	.01	61.20	212	101.41
	40.14	.06	60.88	257	101.11
	41.05	.01	60.93	0	101.99
	40.31	.11	60.85	422	101.31
	40.08	.03	60.79	73	100.91
	40.52	.04	60.80	144	101.37
	40.32	.10	61.37	270	101.82
	40.01	.05	60.52	129	100.59
	40.21	.10	60.08	152	100.41
	40.97	.07	61.04	187	102.10

POTACAN ORE 5065

	NA	K	CL	BR	TOTAL
	WT%	WT%	WT%	PPM	
SYLVITE	.30	51.44	44.21	2689	96.22
	.17	51.75	44.04	1954	96.16
	1.21	50.27	44.68	509	96.21
	.23	52.02	44.48	983	96.83
	.42	50.79	44.67	1083	95.99
	.53	51.63	45.87	3515	98.38
	.23	51.83	44.05	3552	96.47
	.19	51.62	44.70	1293	96.64
	.86	49.79	44.22	1195	94.99
	.40	50.06	44.07	2363	94.77
HALITE	39.35	.08	57.88	105	97.32
	40.23	.08	57.04	197	97.37
	39.66	.05	56.93	171	96.66
	39.41	.11	57.40	21	96.92
	39.41	.08	57.24	42	96.73
	39.99	.04	57.53	0	97.56
	39.92	.09	57.46	129	97.48
	38.68	.16	55.84	302	94.71
	39.66	.04	57.51	160	97.23
	40.00	.04	57.93	203	97.99

POTACAN HORSE 5070

	NA	K	CL	BR	TOTAL
	WT%	WT%	WT%	PPM	
SYLVITE	.18	50.89	45.27	2096	96.55
	.30	50.89	47.22	2235	98.63
	.28	50.76	47.22	1024	98.36
	.36	50.66	46.55	1224	97.69
	.28	51.06	46.23	2114	97.78
	.70	51.13	48.01	2102	100.05
	.17	51.09	47.63	1862	99.08
	.31	51.16	47.12	1225	98.71
	.30	51.72	47.10	1096	99.23
	.79	51.42	48.14	1333	100.48
HALITE	40.15	.07	61.16	156	101.40
	39.80	.01	61.63	159	101.46
	40.47	.02	61.18	312	101.70
	39.74	.06	62.07	64	101.88
	40.02	.09	61.48	147	101.60
	39.78	.07	61.48	163	101.35
	40.00	.08	62.10	48	102.18
	39.12	.02	60.95	244	100.11
	40.02	.08	61.83	321	101.96
	39.82	.05	62.20	89	102.08
	40.07	.02	62.33	87	102.43
	39.73	.06	63.27	56	103.07
	40.03	.04	61.93	106	102.01
	39.92	.07	60.83	64	100.83
	39.69	.04	61.86	202	101.61
	39.63	.01	62.01	68	101.66
	39.25	.04	62.93	113	102.23
	39.75	.06	62.12	54	101.94
	39.77	.01	61.93	118	101.72
	39.65	.05	61.76	194	101.48

APPENDIX A-3
PCA CONCENTRATOR FLOWSHEET

[illegible]

APPENDIX A-4
CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MILL SAMPLES
COLLECTED JUNE 1986

TABLE 3

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF PCA MILL SAMPLES COLLECTED 1986

DESCRIPTION	C	CONC	SLIMES	SLIMES	SLIMES	REGRND	MIXED	ROUGH	R	ROUGH	ROUGH	ROUGH	SLIMES	FINAL
SAMPLE	SURGE	TANK	CENT	CENT	THICK	ROUGH	TAILS	FLOOT	SCREEN	FLOOT	CONC	FLOOT	CENT	TAILS
WTX	5093	5094	5095	5096	5097	5098	5099	5100	5101	5102	5103	5104	5105	5106
K	45.05	7.25	9.89	20.00	7.79	4.11	18.74	9.44	36.43	7.87	13.27	2.94		
CA	.62	1.53	1.62	1.26	.54	.42	.61	1.07	.85	.79	1.78	.73		
NA	2.46	5.01	18.80	12.55	28.41	32.37	22.05	30.50	7.54	31.01	17.29	33.51		
CL	46.30	14.35	42.40	40.50	55.85	58.65	53.20	52.95	50.15	54.8	39.10	53.25		
S04	.51	3.67	2.37	1.51	.37	.25	.21	.24	.25	.23	2.29	.18		
INSOLUBLES	4.66	57.20	16.25	14.70	5.09	4.84	4.46	7.20	7.27	5.75	24.00	8.95		
PPM														
MG	359	7185	1945	1959	473	503	572	535	756	378	2656	402		
FE	1131	35150	4028	5536	501	589	727	609	1186	652	9000	657		
MN	<10	133	18	7	7	17	14	<10	<10	8	78	27		
ZN	5	61	22	27	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	7	34	15		
BR	1378	622	649	479	598	335	748	536	1178	509	647	356		
SR	<10	57	45	32	6	8	<10	7	<10	<10	<10	<10		
RB	37	36	31	33	18	14	20	16	26	13	23	7		
B	4	131	43	46	7	8	9	6	6	6	63	13		
TOTAL	99.88	93.35	92.00	91.33	98.20	100.79	99.47	101.57	102.80	100.60	98.98	99.70		
NORM														
SYLVITE K	85.89	13.82	18.85	38.13	14.84	7.84	35.73	18.00	69.46	15.01	25.30	5.60		
HALITE NA	6.24	12.74	47.79	31.89	72.22	82.29	56.05	77.53	19.17	78.82	43.95	85.17		
ANAL. CL	46.30	14.35	42.40	40.50	55.85	58.65	53.20	52.95	50.15	54.8	39.10	53.25		
CAL. CL	44.63	14.30	37.95	37.48	50.87	53.64	50.99	55.59	44.66	54.95	38.69	54.33		
ANHYDRITE	2.09	5.20	5.50	4.28	1.83	1.43	2.07	3.63	2.89	2.68	6.05	2.48		
CAL S04	1.47	3.67	3.88	3.02	1.29	1.01	1.46	2.56	2.04	1.89	4.27	1.75		
INSOLUBLES	4.66	57.20	16.25	14.70	5.09	4.84	4.46	7.20	7.27	5.75	24.00	8.95		
NORM TOTAL	98.88	88.96	88.39	89.00	93.98	96.39	98.31	106.37	98.78	102.25	99.30	102.20		

APPENDIX A-5
SIEVE ANALYSIS, MODAL MINERALOGY
AND LIBERATION DATA, JUNE 1986

NORMALIZED

[illegible]

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY JUNE 1986

COARSE CONCENTRATE (SLURRY TANK) RPC #5093

FRACTION FOR PLOTS	HALITE	SYLVITE	DISS	HALITE	SYLVITE	DISS	HALITE	SYLVITE	DISS	HALITE	SYLVITE	DISS	HALITE	SYLVITE	DISS	WT FACT.	SAMPLE WEIGHTED	MILL WT=	SYLVITE AREA %
-38	32.00	12.60	76.30	11.20	14.17	85.83	12.60	88.89	.13	.01	.09	.01	.11	.15	.01	.13	.11	.01	.09
+38	45.00	7.65	84.90	7.45	8.27	36.50	8.05	97.39	.42	.01	.01	.01	.15	.30	.03	.42	.15	.01	.01
+53	63.00	7.11	85.90	6.99	7.64	92.36	7.52	98.31	.32	.03	.03	.03	.30	1.40	.13	.32	.30	.03	.03
+75	106.00	4.50	91.20	4.25	4.70	95.30	4.44	94.44	1.47	.13	.13	.13	1.40	1.99	.18	1.47	1.40	.13	.13
+150	180.00	1.05	97.90	1.02	1.06	98.94	1.03	97.14	2.01	.18	.18	.18	1.99	4.41	.40	2.01	1.99	.18	.18
+212	250.00	.64	98.80	.59	.64	99.36	.60	92.50	4.44	.40	.40	.40	4.41	9.37	.84	4.44	4.41	.40	.40
+300	355.00	.63	99.00	.34	.64	99.36	.34	53.55	9.43	.84	.84	.84	9.37	19.63	1.77	9.43	9.37	.84	.84
+425	500.00	.44	99.30	.23	.44	99.56	.23	51.95	19.72	1.77	1.77	1.77	19.63	30.33	2.73	19.72	19.63	1.77	1.77
+600	710.00	1.24	97.80	.96	1.25	98.75	.97	77.34	30.71	2.73	2.73	2.73	30.33	21.97	1.98	30.71	30.33	2.73	2.73
+850	1000.00	.25	99.60	.11	.25	99.75	.11	45.71	22.02	1.98	1.98	1.98	21.97	7.72	.70	22.02	21.97	1.98	1.98
+1180	1400.00	1.36	98.00	.67	1.37	98.63	.67	49.04	7.83	.70	.70	.70	7.72	1.20	.11	7.83	7.72	.70	.70
+1700	2000.00	6.48	92.10	1.40	6.57	93.43	1.42	21.60	1.28	.11	.11	.11	1.20	.22	.02	1.28	1.20	.11	.11
+2360	2800.00	5.98	91.20	2.85	6.15	93.85	2.93	47.66	.23	.02	.02	.02	.22	.00	.00	.23	.22	.02	.02
+3350	4000.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
																	98.79	8.89	

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY JUNE 1986

REGROUND ROUGHER TAILINGS #5097

SYLVITE AREA %

FRACTION FOR PLOTS

-38 32.00

+38 45.00

+53 63.00

+75 106.00

+150 180.00

+212 250.00

+300 355.00

+425 500.00

+600 710.00

+850 1000.00

+1180 1400.00

+1700 2000.00

+2360 2800.00

+3350 4000.00

HALITE

36.90

40.00

42.60

43.80

45.20

44.80

44.80

45.50

45.80

44.50

46.20

44.70

48.10

63.90

SYLVITE

26.30

20.10

14.80

12.50

9.69

10.50

10.70

9.52

8.71

11.80

12.40

11.30

12.20

10.20

DISS

HALITE

36.80

39.80

42.60

43.70

54.10

44.70

44.50

45.10

45.50

43.70

41.40

44.00

39.70

26.00

HALITE

58.39

66.56

74.22

77.80

82.35

81.01

80.72

82.70

84.02

79.04

78.84

79.82

79.77

86.23

SYLVITE

41.61

33.44

25.78

22.20

17.65

18.99

19.28

17.30

15.98

20.96

21.16

20.18

20.23

.00

DISS

HALITE

58.23

66.22

74.22

77.62

98.56

80.83

80.18

81.97

83.47

77.62

70.65

78.57

65.84

35.09

% HALITE

DISSOL.

99.73

99.50

100.00

99.77

119.69

99.78

99.33

99.12

99.34

98.20

89.61

98.43

82.54

40.69

WT

FACT.

.04

.26

.27

1.64

2.27

3.87

6.52

10.89

14.82

21.24

24.47

12.01

1.69

.02

SAMPLE

MILL WT=

.02

.09

.07

.36

.40

.73

1.26

1.88

2.37

4.45

5.18

2.42

.34

.00

.35

WEIGHTED SYLVITE A

.01

.03

.02

.13

.14

.26

.44

.66

.83

1.56

1.81

.85

.12

.00

6.85

19.58

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY JUNE 1986

MIXED TAILINGS #5098

SYLVITE AREA %

FRACTION FOR PLOTS

HALITE SYLVITE

DISS

HALITE

SYLVITE

DISS

HALITE

% HALITE DISSOL.

WT FACT.

SAMPLE MILL WT=

WEIGHTED SYLVITE A

.37

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.01

.20

.50

.48

2.57

3.17

5.18

10.23

16.05

17.99

21.41

16.04

5.47

.73

.00

100.00

99.79

100.00

100.00

100.00

100.00

99.60

99.80

100.00

99.39

98.28

100.00

97.38

96.21

.00

92.10

93.42

96.87

98.80

98.54

98.07

98.31

94.78

94.93

84.08

94.78

93.37

93.03

.00

7.90

6.38

3.13

1.20

1.46

1.53

1.49

5.22

4.48

14.44

5.22

4.12

3.30

.00

92.10

93.62

96.87

98.80

98.54

98.47

98.51

94.78

95.52

85.56

94.78

95.88

96.70

.00

47.90

48.30

49.20

49.70

49.60

49.50

49.60

48.70

48.70

45.70

48.70

48.30

48.20

.00

4.11

3.30

1.59

.60

.74

.77

.75

2.68

2.30

7.85

2.68

2.13

1.71

.00

47.90

48.40

49.20

49.70

49.60

49.70

49.70

48.70

49.00

46.50

48.70

49.60

50.10

.00

32.00

45.00

63.00

106.00

180.00

250.00

355.00

500.00

710.00

1000.00

1400.00

2000.00

2800.00

4000.00

47.90

48.40

49.20

49.70

49.60

49.70

49.70

48.70

49.00

46.50

48.70

49.60

50.10

.00

47.90

48.30

49.20

49.70

49.60

49.50

49.60

48.70

48.70

45.70

48.70

48.30

48.20

.00

4.11

3.30

1.59

.60

.74

.77

.75

2.68

2.30

7.85

2.68

2.13

1.71

.00

47.90

48.30

49.20

49.70

49.60

49.50

49.60

48.70

48.70

45.70

48.70

48.30

48.20

.00

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY JUNE 1986

ROUGHER FLOTATION FEED (NO REGRIND MATERIAL) 5099						
	SYLVITE AREA %	FRACTION FOR PLOTS	HALITE	SYLVITE	WT FACT.	WEIGHTED SYLVITE AREA %
						SAMPLE MILL WT= 1.00
-38	32.00	59.30	40.70	.14	.06	.06
+38	45.00	57.50	42.50	.48	.20	.20
+53	63.00	64.00	36.00	.42	.15	.15
+75	106.00	83.50	16.50	2.01	.33	.33
+150	180.00	63.50	36.50	1.87	.68	.68
+212	250.00	63.40	36.60	3.00	1.10	1.10
+300	355.00	55.40	44.60	5.79	2.58	2.58
+425	500.00	62.60	37.40	9.93	3.71	3.71
+600	710.00	62.10	37.90	12.76	4.84	4.84
+850	1000.00	63.00	37.00	16.95	6.27	6.27
+1180	1400.00	74.80	25.20	23.37	5.89	5.89
+1700	2000.00	76.10	23.90	17.91	4.28	4.28
+2360	2800.00	73.80	26.20	5.23	1.37	1.37
+3350	4000.00	52.70	47.30	.14	.07	.07
					31.53	31.53

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY JUNE 1986

ROUGHER TAILS SCREEN OVERSIZE 5100				MILL WT=	
SYLVITE AREA %				.35	
FRACTION FOR PLOTS	HALITE	SYLVITE	WT.	FRACT. WEIGHTED SYLVITE AREA %	
-38	32.00	46.90	53.10	.05	.03
+38	45.00	59.80	40.20	.14	.06
+53	63.00	73.40	26.60	.08	.02
+75	106.00	64.20	35.80	.40	.14
+150	180.00	89.30	10.70	.49	.05
+212	250.00	90.90	9.10	.93	.02
+300	355.00	92.90	7.10	2.23	.08
+425	500.00	96.70	3.30	5.41	.16
+600	710.00	92.50	7.50	9.21	.18
+850	1000.00	78.90	21.10	21.70	.69
+1180	1400.00	75.00	25.00	33.83	4.58
+1700	2000.00	74.30	25.70	23.28	8.46
+2360	2800.00	83.80	16.20	2.07	5.98
+3350	4000.00	73.20	26.80	.18	.34
					.05
				20.81	.02
					7.29

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY JUNE 1986

ROUGHER FLOTATION CONCENTRATE S101

	SYLVITE AREA %	FRACTION FOR PLOTS	HALITE	SYLVITE	WT. FRACT.	WEIGHTED SYLVITE AREA %	MILL WT. FRACT.	
-38	32.00	35.40	64.60	.29	.19	.06	.30	
+38	45.00	40.20	59.80	2.14	1.28	.38		
+53	63.00	36.00	64.00	1.53	.98	.29		
+75	106.00	32.10	67.90	4.07	2.76	.83		
+150	180.00	19.50	80.50	5.08	4.09	1.23		
+212	250.00	16.10	83.90	7.17	6.02	1.80		
+300	355.00	14.60	85.40	11.05	9.44	2.83		
+425	500.00	15.10	84.90	15.82	13.43	4.03		
+600	710.00	12.50	87.50	16.40	14.35	4.31		
+850	1000.00	15.60	84.40	16.79	14.17	4.25		
+1180	1400.00	18.10	81.90	11.97	9.80	2.94		
+1700	2000.00	19.70	80.30	6.80	5.46	1.64		
+2360	2800.00	28.60	71.40	.84	.60	.18		
+3350	4000.00	.00				.00		
					82.57	24.77		

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY JUNE 1986

ROUGHER FLOTATION TAILS 5102

SYLVITE AREA %	FRACTION FOR PLOTS	HALITE	SYLVITE	WT. FACT.	WEIGHTED SYLVITE AREA %	MILL WT=	.70
-38	32.00	64.60	35.40	.10	.04	.02	
+38	45.00	72.20	27.80	.31	.09	.06	
+53	63.00	79.90	20.10	.30	.06	.04	
+75	106.00	89.70	10.30	1.61	.17	.12	
+150	180.00	92.60	7.40	1.66	.12	.09	
+212	250.00	96.70	3.30	2.98	.10	.07	
+300	355.00	95.20	4.80	5.32	.26	.18	
+425	500.00	96.70	3.30	9.31	.31	.22	
+600	710.00	90.10	9.90	13.34	1.32	.92	
+850	1000.00	86.40	13.60	21.37	2.91	2.03	
+1180	1400.00	83.60	16.40	22.88	3.75	2.63	
+1700	2000.00	71.90	28.10	17.19	4.83	3.38	
+2360	2800.00	74.20	25.80	3.53	.91	.64	
+3350	4000.00	.00				.00	
					14.85	10.40	

Liberation data for PCA samples collected June 1986.

COARSE CONCENTRATE (SLURRY TANK) RPC #5093

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION			TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED		+86% WT CUM	+86 % NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	SIZE FOR PLOTS	GR. SIZE DIST.	CUM.
	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL			AREA %	+86% LIB						
-38	3.5e5	5.2e5	8.7e5	9.6e5	.01	.01	.01	8.79	.10	100.00	32	99.90	
+38	2.4e5	5.6e6	5.8e6	6.0e6	.01	.01	.01	8.78	.11	99.90	45	99.80	
+53	4.0e5	5.5e6	5.9e6	6.1e6	.03	.03	.03	8.77	.33	99.79	63	99.49	
+75	1.1e6	1.3e7	1.4e7	1.5e7	.13	.13	.13	8.74	1.44	99.45	106	99.19	
+150	8e6	3.5e7	4.3e7	4.5e7	.18	.17	.17	8.62	1.94	98.02	180	97.58	
+212	2.3e6	1.2e8	1.2e8	1.2e8	.40	.40	.40	8.45	4.52	96.08	250	95.92	
+300	2.8e6	1.3e8	1.3e8	1.3e8	.84	.83	.83	8.05	9.47	91.55	355	92.94	
+425	1.8e6	1.1e8	1.1e8	1.1e8	1.77	1.77	1.77	7.22	20.10	82.09	500	87.62	
+600	5.3e5	4.6e7	4.6e7	4.7e7	2.73	2.69	2.69	5.45	30.62	61.98	710	78.31	
+850	1.1e6	1.0e8	1.0e8	1.1e8	1.98	1.96	1.96	2.76	22.34	31.37	1000	64.97	
+1180	3.7e6	7.4e7	7.8e7	8.0e7	.70	.69	.69	.79	7.79	9.03	1400	43.60	
+1700	6.0e7	6.4e7	1.2e8	1.4e8	.11	.10	.10	.11	1.11	1.23	2000	20.72	
+2360	5.7e7	1.6e7	7.3e7	1.3e8	.02	.01	.01	.01	.13	.13	2800	3.53	
+3350	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000	.00	
					8.91	8.79							

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL		WEIGHTED		+86% NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	SIZE FOR PLOTS	CUM. GR. SIZE DIST.
	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL AREA	TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	AREA % +86% LIB				
-38	1.4e5	1.6e6	1.7e6	1.9e6	.01	.01	.22	100.00	32	1.40
+38	7.1e5	1.1e6	1.9e6	2.3e6	.03	.02	.62	99.78	45	1.30
+53	6.8e5	9.1e5	1.6e6	2.0e6	.02	.02	.40	99.16	63	1.20
+75	4.1e5	2.7e6	3.1e6	4.2e6	.13	.10	2.46	98.76	106	1.10
+150	1.2e6	5.4e6	6.6e6	9.1e6	.14	.10	2.57	96.30	180	1.00
+212	3.2e6	1.4e7	1.7e7	2.5e7	.26	.17	4.45	93.73	250	.90
+300	3.1e6	1.1e7	1.4e7	2.1e7	.44	.30	7.57	89.28	355	.80
+425	2.0e6	1.1e7	1.3e7	1.7e7	.66	.49	12.40	81.71	500	.70
+600	3.2e6	9.3e6	1.2e7	1.8e7	.83	.58	14.71	69.32	710	.60
+850	2.9e6	1.2e7	1.5e7	2.5e7	1.56	.94	23.85	54.60	1000	.50
+1180	1.9e6	7.7e6	9.6e6	2.0e7	1.81	.88	22.42	30.75	1400	.40
+1700	3.0e6	6.9e6	9.9e6	2.7e7	.85	.31	7.94	8.33	2000	.30
+2360	2.3e6	2.2e6	4.5e6	3.6e7	.12	.02	.39	.39	2800	.20
+3350	0	1.5e6	1.5e6	3.5e6	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000	.10
					6.86	3.93				

MIXED TAILINGS RPC #5098

SIZE LIBERATION			TOTAL		WEIGHTED		+86 %		+86 %		+86 %		CUM.	
FRACT	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL	AREA	WT	AREA %	FACT	+86% LIB	+86% WT CUM	NORMALIZED	CUM %	SIZE FOR PLOTS	GR. SIZE	DIST.
-38	5.2e4	3.5e4	8.7e4	1.4e5	.01	.01	.01	.01	1.18	.52	100.00	32	1.40	
+38	1.2e5	2.0e5	3.2e5	5.4e5	.01	.01	.01	.01	1.18	.50	99.48	45	1.30	
+53	4.0e4	8.4e4	1.2e5	2.7e5	.01	.00	.01	.00	1.17	.39	98.98	63	1.20	
+75	2.1e4	8.7e4	1.1e5	5.5e4	.01	.02	.01	.02	1.17	1.66	98.59	106	1.10	
+150	1.1e4	4.0e5	4.1e5	7e5	.02	.01	.02	.01	1.15	1.00	96.93	180	1.00	
+212	1.0e5	5.3e5	6.3e5	1.9e6	.03	.01	.03	.01	1.13	.82	95.93	250	.90	
+300	1.7e4	3.7e5	3.9e5	1.7e6	.06	.01	.06	.01	1.12	1.12	95.11	355	.80	
+425	3.4e5	2.3e5	5.7e5	1.6e6	.31	.11	.31	.11	1.11	9.61	93.98	500	.70	
+600	4.9e5	3.8e6	4.3e6	5.8e6	.30	.22	.30	.22	1.00	18.84	84.37	710	.60	
+850	1.0e6	1.4e6	2.4e6	4.8e6	1.14	.58	1.14	.58	.77	49.03	65.53	1000	.50	
+1180	1.6e6	6.8e6	8.3e6	1.3e7	.31	.19	.31	.19	.20	16.45	16.50	1400	.40	
+1700	0	0	0	5.0e6	.08	.00	.08	.00	.00	.00	.06	2000	.30	
+2360	0	2.9e5	2.9e5	4.3e6	.01	.00	.01	.00	.00	.06	.06	2800	.20	
+3350			0		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000	.10	
					2.30	1.18								

ROUGHER FLOTATION FEED (NO REGRIND MATERIAL) 5099

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION			TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED		+86% WT CUM	+86 % NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	SIZE FOR PLOTS	CUM. GR. SIZE DIST.	CUM. SIZE WEIGHTED SYLVITE
	+86 %	+95 %	%			AREA %	+86% LIB						
-38	2.4e5	6.5e4	3.1e5	4.7e5	.06	.04	13.28	.29	100.00	32	100.00	31.53	
+38	4.1e6	2.1e4	4.1e6	6.1e6	.20	.13	13.24	1.01	99.71	45	99.86	31.47	
+53	5.6e6	2.5e4	5.6e6	1.2e7	.15	.07	13.10	.54	98.70	63	99.38	31.27	
+75	2.3e6	5.2e5	2.9e6	6.6e6	.33	.14	13.03	1.07	98.16	106	98.96	31.12	
+150	1.4e7	1.2e7	2.6e7	4.1e7	.68	.43	12.89	3.27	97.09	180	96.95	30.79	
+212	1.8e7	3.1e6	2.1e7	5e7	1.10	.46	12.46	3.49	93.82	250	95.08	30.11	
+300	8.9e6	2.3e7	3.2e7	5.9e7	2.58	1.40	11.99	10.57	90.32	355	92.08	29.01	
+425	1.8e7	7.9e6	2.6e7	4.8e7	3.71	2.00	10.59	15.03	79.75	500	86.29	26.43	
+600	2.1e7	1.8e7	4.0e7	7.3e7	4.84	2.62	8.59	19.70	64.72	710	76.36	22.72	
+850	1.9e7	8.3e6	2.7e7	8.2e7	6.27	2.05	5.98	15.40	45.02	1000	63.60	17.88	
+1180	7.8e6	1.4e7	2.2e7	5.4e7	5.89	2.34	3.93	17.60	29.62	1400	46.65	11.61	
+1700	1.2e7	7.3e6	1.9e7	5.8e7	4.28	1.42	1.60	10.66	12.02	2000	23.28	5.72	
+2360	3.6e6	9.1e5	4.5e6	3.9e7	1.37	.16	.18	1.20	1.36	2800	5.37	1.44	
+3350	3.2e6	3.4e5	3.6e6	1.2e7	.07	.02	.02	.16	.16	4000	.14	.07	
					31.53	13.28							

ROUGHER TAILS SCREEN OVERSIZE 5100

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL		WT	WEIGHTED		+86% NORMALIZED		+86 CUM %	SIZE FOR PLOTS	CUM. GR. SIZE DIST.
	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL AREA	TOTAL AREA	FACT	AREA %	+86% LIB	+86% WT CUM				
-38	4.3e6	2.2e5	4.5e6	7.2e6	.01	.01	.01	2.67	.23	100.00	32	100.00
+38	3.6e6	9.4e3	3.6e6	9.5e6	.02	.01	.01	2.66	.29	99.77	45	99.95
+53	3.6e6	9.4e3	3.6e6	9.5e6	.01	.00	.00	2.65	.14	99.48	63	99.81
+75	6.2e6	1.6e6	7.8e6	1.6e7	.05	.03	.03	2.65	.94	99.33	106	99.73
+150	5.9e6	8.6e5	6.8e6	1.5e7	.02	.01	.01	2.62	.34	98.39	180	99.33
+212	3.0e6	9.9e4	3.1e6	1.1e7	.03	.01	.01	2.62	.33	98.05	250	98.84
+300	1.9e6	1.1e6	3.0e6	9.8e6	.06	.02	.02	2.61	.70	97.72	355	97.91
+425	1.2e5	0	1.2e5	4.3e5	.06	.02	.02	2.59	.63	97.03	500	95.68
+600	3.6e6	1.2e6	4.8e6	1.5e7	.24	.08	.08	2.57	2.87	96.40	710	90.27
+850	1.1e7	5.3e6	1.6e7	5.5e7	1.60	.48	.48	2.49	18.12	93.52	1000	81.06
+1180	1.9e7	9.3e6	2.8e7	6.5e7	2.96	1.28	1.28	2.01	47.89	75.41	1400	59.36
+1700	5.3e6	1.3e7	1.8e7	5.4e7	2.09	.70	.70	.73	26.38	27.52	2000	25.53
+2360	2.3e6	4.0e6	6.3e6	3.2e7	.12	.02	.02	.03	.88	1.14	2800	2.25
+3350	1.5e7	4.5e5	1.6e7	4.5e7	.02	.01	.01	.01	.26	.26	4000	.18
					7.29	2.67	2.67					

ROUGHER FLOTATION CONCENTRATE 5101

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL AREA	TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED		+86% NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	SIZE FOR PLOTS	CUM.	
	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL	AREA	FACT	AREA %	+86% LIB				GR. SIZE DIST.	WEIGHTED SYLVITE
-38	1.2e5	4.8e5	6.1e5	6.4e5	.06	.06	.06	.36	100.00	32	99.95	24.77
+38	1.1e6	0	1.1e6	4.7e6	.38	.09	.09	.55	99.64	45	99.66	24.71
+53	1.1e7	1.1e4	1.1e7	2.1e7	.29	.15	.15	.95	99.10	63	97.52	24.33
+75	1.5e7	2.7e6	1.7e7	2.7e7	.83	.53	.53	3.31	98.15	106	95.99	24.04
+150	3.3e7	3.5e7	6.8e7	9.2e7	1.23	.91	.91	5.64	94.84	180	91.92	23.21
+212	3.6e7	5.1e7	8.7e7	1.1e8	1.80	1.40	1.40	8.71	89.19	250	86.84	21.98
+300	2.9e7	5.5e7	8.4e7	1.1e8	2.83	2.21	2.21	13.71	80.48	355	79.67	20.18
+425	5.1e7	9.8e6	6.1e7	1e8	4.03	2.47	2.47	15.33	66.77	500	68.62	17.35
+600	7.1e7	5.9e7	1.3e8	1.7e8	4.31	3.26	3.26	20.27	51.44	710	52.80	13.32
+850	5.9e7	4.0e7	9.9e7	1.7e8	4.25	2.51	2.51	15.61	31.18	1000	36.40	9.01
+1180	4.2e7	5.5e7	9.7e7	1.4e8	2.94	2.03	2.03	12.59	15.56	1400	19.61	4.76
+1700	1.4e7	1.4e7	2.7e7	9.4e7	1.64	.48	.48	2.97	2.98	2000	7.64	1.82
+2360	4.1e5	0	4.1e5	7.6e7	.18	.00	.00	.01	.01	2800	.84	.18
			0	24.77	16.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000	.00	
								100.00				

ROUGHER FLOTATION TAILS 5102

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED		+86% NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	SIZE FOR PLOTS	CUM. GR. SIZE DIST.
	+86 %	+95 %			AREA %	LIB WT CUM				
-38	7.5e4	2.8e5	3.6e5	3.8e5	.02	.02	.45	100.00	32	99.90
+38	1.0e6	2.0e3	1.0e6	2.7e6	.06	.02	.55	99.55	45	99.80
+53	1.5e6	0	1.5e6	5.9e6	.04	.01	.25	98.99	63	99.49
+75	1.0e6	1.6e5	1.2e6	4.1e6	.12	.03	.85	98.74	106	99.19
+150	1.7e6	1.2e6	2.8e6	8.9e6	.09	.03	.70	97.89	180	97.58
+212	2.1e6	7.1e4	2.2e6	4.1e6	.07	.04	.90	97.20	250	95.92
+300	1.1e6	6.3e5	1.7e6	6.4e6	.18	.05	1.19	96.29	355	92.94
+425	1.5e6	0	1.5e6	4.3e6	.22	.08	1.90	95.10	500	87.62
+600	3.6e6	3.6e5	3.9e6	2.0e7	.92	.18	4.44	93.20	710	78.31
+850	9.2e6	1.1e6	1.0e7	3.1e7	2.03	.69	16.74	88.76	1000	64.97
+1180	1.3e7	0	1.3e7	3.4e7	2.63	1.04	25.28	72.02	1400	43.60
+1700	2.3e7	1.2e7	3.5e7	6.8e7	3.38	1.72	42.07	46.74	2000	20.72
+2360	1.2e6	1.1e7	1.2e7	4.1e7	.64	.19	4.67	4.67	2800	3.53
+3350	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000	.00
				10.40	4.10					

FINAL TAILINGS RPC #5104 (SCREEN UNDERSIZE)

9,

SIZE	LIBERATION				TOTAL	WEIGHTED		+86% NORMALIZED		+86	SIZE	CUM.
FRACT	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL	AREA	WT	FACT	AREA %	+86% LIB	WT CUM	CUM %	FOR	GR. SIZE
											PLOTS	DIST.
-38	3.4e4	5.4e4	8.8e4	1.5e5	.00	.00	.00	.00	3.71	.02	32	1.40
+38	4.0e4	1.1e5	1.5e5	2.5e5	.00	.00	.00	.00	3.71	.02	45	1.30
+53	3.8e4	5.1e4	8.9e4	2.2e5	.00	.00	.00	.00	3.70	.01	63	1.20
+75	9.4e3	9.7e4	1.1e5	2.9e5	.01	.00	.00	.00	3.70	.10	106	1.10
+150	2.1e5	2.3e5	4.3e5	6.8e5	.07	.04	.04	1.20	3.70	.00	180	1.00
+212	2.7e5	2.1e5	4.8e5	1e6	.28	.13	.13	3.61	3.66	.00	250	.90
+300	3.4e5	4.3e5	7.7e5	1.3e6	.81	.49	.49	13.20	3.52	.00	355	.80
+425	1.6e5	5.7e5	7.3e5	1.3e6	1.33	.72	.72	19.52	3.03	.00	500	.70
+600	6.0e5	1.1e6	1.7e6	3.9e6	1.64	.71	.71	19.14	2.31	.00	710	.60
+850	2.4e6	7.6e6	1e7	1.6e7	1.66	1.07	1.07	28.90	1.60	.00	1000	.50
+1180	9.5e5	1.6e6	2.5e6	7.7e6	1.54	.50	.50	13.45	.53	.00	1400	.40
+1700	3e4	2.3e5	2.6e5	3.4e6	.41	.03	.03	.84	.03	.00	2000	.30
+2360	0	0	0	2.6e6	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2800	.20
+3350	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000	.10
					7.75	3.71						

APPENDIX A-6
CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MILL SAMPLES COLLECTED
AUGUST 27 AND 28, 1987

TABLE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF PCA MILL SAMPLES COLLECTED AUG. 27, 1987

DESCRIPTION	MILL PRODUCT	ROUGH FLOT FEED	ROUGH FLOT TAILS	ROUGH FLOT CONC	BALL MILL FEED	BALL MILL DIS	REGR FLOT CONC	REGR FLOT TAILS	REG SLIMES THICK U/F
SAMPLE	5131	5132	5133	5134	5135	5136	5137	5138	5139
WT%									
K	19.87	18.15	7.58	45.62	10.18	10.45	41.77	5.62	NOT
CA	.16	.21	.14	.13	.02	nd	.13	.17	FINAL
NA	22.40	23.16	31.62	4.47	29.91	29.78	5.09	33.60	
CL	50.84	52.28	55.76	47.00	55.89	55.82	47.66	56.98	
S04	.38	.37	.37	.23	.39	.36	.31	.36	
INSOLUBLES	3.18	1.54	1.07	1.38	.89	1.04	1.57	.87	
TOTAL	96.82	95.70	96.53	98.83	97.27	97.45	96.52	97.59	
NORM									
SYLVITE K	37.89	34.60	14.44	86.98	19.40	19.92	79.63	10.71	
HALITE NA	56.93	58.86	80.38	11.36	76.02	75.70	12.93	85.40	
ANAL. CL	50.84	52.28	55.76	47.00	55.89	55.82	47.66	56.98	
CAL. CL	52.55	52.16	55.63	48.26	55.34	55.40	45.71	56.90	
ANHYDRITE	.54	.71	.48	.44	.07	.00	.44	.58	
CAL S04	.38	.50	.34	.31	.05	.00	.31	.41	
INSOLUBLES	3.18	1.54	1.07	1.38	.89	1.04	1.57	.87	
NORM TOTAL	98.54	95.71	96.37	100.17	96.38	96.67	94.57	97.55	

TABLE
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF PCA MILL SAMPLES COLLECTED AUG. 28, 1987

DESCRIPTION	REGR FLOT CONC	ROUGH FLOT TAILS	REGR FLOT TAILS	BALL MILL DIS	ROUGH FLOT FEED	BALL MILL FEED	ROUGH FLOT CONC
SAMPLE WT%	5140	5141	5142	5143	5144	5145	5146
K	37.97	7.24	7.88	11.05	19.14	11.49	39.36
CA	.17	.15	.11	.14	.15	.18	.11
NA	8.80	32.08	27.62	27.26	20.49	27.78	6.81
CL	50.78	55.65	50.29	54.09	50.17	52.88	48.06
S04	.26	.34	.37	.34	.34	.35	.23
INSOLUBLES	1.20	.87	.90	.90	1.34	.84	1.35
TOTAL	99.18	96.32	87.17	93.77	91.63	93.52	95.92
NORM							
SYLVITE K	72.40	13.80	15.02	21.06	36.49	21.90	75.05
HALITE NA	22.36	81.54	70.21	69.30	52.07	70.62	17.30
ANAL. CL	50.78	55.65	50.29	54.09	50.17	52.88	48.06
CAL. CL	47.99	56.03	49.74	52.05	48.94	53.25	46.18
ANHYDRITE	.58	.51	.37	.48	.51	.61	.37
CAL S04	.41	.36	.26	.34	.36	.43	.26
INSOLUBLES	1.20	.87	.90	.90	1.34	.84	1.35
NORM TOTAL	96.53	96.72	86.51	91.73	90.42	93.97	94.07

APPENDIX A-7
SIEVE ANALYSIS, MODAL MINERALOGY
AND LIBERATION DATA
AUGUST 27 AND 28, 1987

[illegible]

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY AUG. 27, 1987

COARSE ROUGHER FEED RPC #5132

SYLVITE AREA %

FRACTION PLOTS	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	DISS	HALITE	SYLVITE	DISS	% HALITE DISSOL.	WT FACT.	MILL WT. =	WEIGHTED SYLVITE AREA %
-75 NM	53	29.40	41.30	29.30	41.58	58.42	41.44	99.66	2.74	1.60	1.60
+75	126	37.00	26.10	36.90	58.64	41.36	58.48	99.73	13.60	5.63	5.63
+212	300	38.80	22.40	38.70	63.40	36.60	63.24	99.74	20.39	7.46	7.46
+425	505	37.90	24.50	37.60	60.74	39.26	60.26	99.21	15.00	5.89	5.89
+600	714	38.10	24.10	37.80	61.25	38.75	60.77	99.21	13.43	5.20	5.20
+850	922	38.40	23.60	38.00	61.94	38.06	61.29	98.96	5.84	2.22	2.22
+1.00MM	1086	42.90	14.60	42.50	74.61	25.39	73.91	99.07	5.34	1.36	1.36
+1.18	1285	42.30	16.20	41.60	72.31	27.69	71.11	98.35	5.56	1.54	1.54
+1.40	1543	42.20	16.80	41.10	71.53	28.47	69.66	97.39	5.37	1.53	1.53
+1.70	1844	41.90	16.70	41.40	71.50	28.50	70.65	98.81	2.99	.85	.85
+2.00	2173	43.70	13.20	43.10	76.80	23.20	75.75	98.63	3.86	.90	.90
+2.36	2571	44.40	11.20	44.30	79.86	20.14	79.68	99.77	2.59	.52	.52
+2.80	3063	42.20	15.90	41.90	72.63	27.37	72.12	99.29	1.76	.48	.48
+3.35	4000	39.70	21.00	39.30	65.40	34.60	64.74	98.99	1.52	.53	.53
									99.99	35.71	35.71

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY AUG. 27, 1987

COARSE ROUGHER TAILS #5133

SYLVITE AREA %		FRACTION PLOTS		HALITE		SYLVITE		HALITE		DISS		HALITE		SYLVITE		DISS		S		DISSOL.		WT		MILL WT. =		FACT. WEIGHTED		SYLVITE AREA %	
-75 NM		53		43.30		13.60		43.20		76.10		23.90		75.92		99.77		2.85		.68		.44		.64		.44		.64	
+75		126		47.60		4.91		47.50		90.65		9.35		90.46		99.79		12.71		1.19		.76				.76			
+212		300		47.60		4.93		47.50		90.61		9.39		90.42		99.79		18.68		1.75		1.12				1.12			
+425		505		47.30		5.52		47.20		89.55		10.45		89.36		99.79		12.61		1.32		.84				.84			
+600		714		48.20		3.67		48.20		92.92		7.08		92.92		100.00		13.09		.93		.59				.59			
+850		922		47.30		5.59		47.20		89.43		10.57		89.24		99.79		6.29		.66		.43				.43			
+1.00MM		1086		47.30		5.37		47.30		89.80		10.20		89.80		100.00		6.18		.63		.40				.40			
+1.18		1285		45.10		9.88		45.00		82.03		17.97		81.85		99.78		6.64		1.19		.76				.76			
+1.40		1543		43.20		13.70		43.10		75.92		24.08		75.75		99.77		6.62		1.59		1.02				1.02			
+1.70		1844		45.20		10.30		44.50		81.44		18.56		80.18		98.45		3.90		.72		.46				.46			
+2.00		2173		45.80		8.96		45.20		83.64		16.36		82.54		98.69		4.42		.72		.46				.46			
+2.36		2571		38.60		23.30		38.10		62.36		37.64		61.55		98.70		2.68		1.01		.65				.65			
+2.80		3063		45.80		15.90		38.30		74.23		25.77		62.07		83.62		1.71		.44		.28				.28			
+3.35		4000		43.50		13.00		43.50		76.99		23.01		76.99		100.00		1.61		.37		.24				.24			
																		99.99		13.22		8.46							

SYLVITE AREA %

[illegible]

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY AUG. 27, 1987

REGRIND FLOATATION TAILS #5138

SYLVITE AREA %		FRACTION PLOTS		HALITE		SYLVITE		DISS.		HALITE		SYLVITE		DISS.		% HALITE DISSOL.		WT FACT.		MILL WT. =		WEIGHTED SYLVITE AREA %		.36							
-75 NM	53	44.20	11.70	44.10	79.07	20.93	78.89	99.77	.37	.08	100.00	1.20	1.69	.60	1.02	1.21	.43	1.16	.41	.32	.11	.10	.05	.02	.01	3.64					
+75	126	48.00	4.11	47.90	92.11	7.89	91.92	99.79	4.47	.35	.13	29.54	1.80	.64	19.67	1.20	.43	18.16	1.69	.60	7.60	6.65	5.99	3.78	.89	.32	.11	.10	.05	.02	.01
+212	300	48.40	3.14	48.40	93.91	6.09	93.91	100.00	29.54	1.80	.64	19.67	1.20	.43	18.16	1.69	.60	7.60	6.65	5.99	3.78	.89	.32	.11	.10	.05	.02	.01	3.64		
+425	505	48.30	3.14	48.20	93.90	6.10	93.70	99.79	19.67	1.20	.43	18.16	1.69	.60	7.60	6.65	5.99	3.78	.89	.32	.11	.10	.05	.02	.01	3.64					
+600	714	47.60	4.89	47.50	90.68	9.32	90.49	99.79	18.16	1.69	.60	7.60	6.65	5.99	3.78	.89	.32	.11	.10	.05	.02	.01	3.64								
+850	922	46.40	7.17	46.40	86.62	13.38	86.62	100.00	7.60	6.65	5.99	3.78	.89	.32	.11	.10	.05	.02	.01	3.64											
+1.00MM	1086	45.00	10.00	44.90	81.82	18.18	81.64	99.78	6.65	5.99	3.78	.89	.32	.11	.10	.05	.02	.01	3.64												
+1.18	1285	45.00	10.80	44.20	80.65	19.35	79.21	98.22	5.99	3.78	.89	.32	.11	.10	.05	.02	.01	3.64													
+1.40	1543	43.40	13.30	43.30	76.54	23.46	76.37	99.77	3.78	.89	.32	.11	.10	.05	.02	.01	3.64														
+1.70	1844	44.70	10.70	44.60	80.69	19.31	80.51	99.78	1.63	.31	.11	.10	.05	.02	.01	3.64															
+2.00	2173	44.00	12.10	43.90	78.43	21.57	78.25	99.77	1.25	.27	.10	.05	.02	.01	3.64																
+2.36	2571	42.60	16.10	41.30	72.57	27.43	70.36	96.95	.53	.15	.05	.02	.01	3.64																	
+2.80	3063	45.60	10.70	43.70	80.99	19.01	77.62	95.83	.23	.04	.02	.01	3.64																		
+3.35	4000	47.20	11.80	40.90	80.00	20.00	69.32	86.65	.13	.03	.01	3.64																			

ROUGHER FLOTATION TAILS #5141

Sylvite Area %	Fraction Plots	Halite	Sylvite	Diss Halite	Halite	Sylvite	Diss Halite	% Halite Diss	WT Fact.	Mill Weighted Sylvite %	WT =
+38 NM	53	42.60	15.10	42.20	73.83	26.17	73.14	99.06	.20	.05	.71
+75	126	47.90	4.22	47.90	91.90	8.10	91.90	100.00	3.83	.31	.22
+212	300	48.70	2.80	48.50	94.56	5.44	94.17	99.59	13.09	.71	.51
+425	505	48.70	2.74	48.60	94.67	5.33	94.48	99.79	12.40	.66	.47
+600	714	47.40	5.26	47.30	90.01	9.99	89.82	99.79	17.51	1.75	1.25
+850	922	45.60	9.41	45.00	82.89	17.11	81.80	98.68	10.09	1.73	1.23
+1.00MM	1086	43.60	12.80	43.60	77.30	22.70	77.30	100.00	9.72	2.21	1.57
+1.18	1285	44.40	11.50	44.10	79.43	20.57	78.89	99.32	8.77	1.80	1.29
+1.40	1543	43.40	13.20	43.40	76.68	23.32	76.68	100.00	8.43	1.97	1.40
+1.70	1844	43.80	12.80	43.40	77.39	22.61	76.68	99.09	4.85	1.10	.78
+2.00	2173	44.50	11.00	44.40	80.18	19.82	80.00	99.78	4.53	.90	.64
+2.36	2571	42.40	15.30	42.30	73.48	26.52	73.31	99.76	2.89	.77	.55
+2.80	3063	44.00	12.90	43.20	77.33	22.67	75.92	98.18	2.06	.47	.33
+3.35	4000	44.10	14.00	41.90	75.90	24.10	72.12	95.01	1.63	.39	.28
									100.00	14.81	10.56

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-75 NM	53	43.80	12.70	43.60	77.52	22.48	77.17	99.54	.44	.10	.04
+75	126	48.80	2.97	48.30	94.26	5.74	93.30	98.98	5.77	.33	.13
+212	300	48.80	2.33	48.80	95.44	4.56	95.44	100.00	15.22	.69	.27
+425	505	49.00	1.98	49.00	96.12	3.88	96.12	100.00	11.43	.44	.17
+600	714	47.50	5.04	47.50	90.41	9.59	90.41	100.00	15.93	1.53	.60
+850	922	46.30	7.41	46.30	86.20	13.80	86.20	100.00	9.71	1.34	.53
+1.00MM	1086	45.80	8.50	45.70	84.35	15.65	84.16	99.78	8.39	1.31	.52
+1.18	1285	43.50	13.00	43.50	76.99	23.01	76.99	100.00	7.60	1.75	.69
+1.40	1543	43.90	12.40	43.70	77.98	22.02	77.62	99.54	9.03	1.99	.78
+1.70	1844	43.60	12.90	43.50	77.17	22.83	76.99	99.77	4.82	1.10	.43
+2.00	2173	44.00	12.20	43.90	78.29	21.71	78.11	99.77	4.92	1.07	.42
+2.36	2571	44.00	12.20	43.80	78.29	21.71	77.94	99.55	3.30	.72	.28
+2.80	3063	41.70	17.00	41.30	71.04	28.96	70.36	99.04	2.10	.61	.24
+3.35	4000	45.00	15.80	39.20	74.01	25.99	64.47	87.11	1.33	.35	.14
									99.99	13.32	5.24

PCA MODAL MINERALOGY AUG. 28, 1987

BALL MILL DISCHARGE #5143

SYLVITE AREA %

FRACTION PLOTS	HALITE	SYLVITE	DISS	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	DISS	%	HALIT	DISS	WT	FACT.	MILL	WT =
+38 NM	53	42.90	14.50	42.60	74.74	25.26	74.22	99.30	.10	.03	.01			
+75	126	44.20	11.70	44.10	79.07	20.93	78.89	99.77	1.14	.24	.11			
+212	300	44.50	11.00	44.50	80.18	19.82	80.18	100.00	18.60	3.69	1.71			
+425	505	45.00	10.10	44.90	81.67	18.33	81.49	99.78	12.74	2.34	1.08			
+600	714	46.00	8.07	46.00	85.07	14.93	85.07	100.00	20.06	2.99	1.39			
+850	922	46.10	8.17	45.70	84.95	15.05	84.21	99.13	10.65	1.60	.74			
+1.00MM	1086	43.10	14.00	42.80	75.48	24.52	74.96	99.30	9.10	2.23	1.03			
+1.18	1285	43.70	12.60	43.70	77.62	22.38	77.62	100.00	7.66	1.71	.79			
+1.40	1543	42.70	14.80	42.50	74.26	25.74	73.91	99.53	8.21	2.11	.98			
+1.70	1844	42.90	15.50	41.60	73.46	26.54	71.23	96.97	3.85	1.02	.47			
+2.00	2173	44.40	11.40	44.30	79.57	20.43	79.39	99.77	3.47	.71	.33			
+2.36	2571	43.00	15.40	41.60	73.63	26.37	71.23	96.74	2.19	.58	.27			
+2.80	3063	46.50	6.98	46.50	86.95	13.05	86.95	100.00	1.37	.18	.08			
+3.35	4000	38.30	24.20	37.40	61.28	38.72	59.84	97.65	.86	.33	.15			
									100.00	19.76	9.15			

ROUGHER FLOTATION FEED RPC #5144

SYLVITE AREA % FRACTION PLOTS	HALITE		SYLVITE		DISS		DISS % HALITE DISS.	WT FACT.	MILL WEIGHTED	WT = SYLVITE AREA
	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	SYLVITE				
-75 NM	53	31.60	37.00	31.40	46.06	53.94	99.37	.17	.09	1.00
+75	126	34.00	32.10	33.90	51.44	48.56	99.71	1.83	.89	
+212	300	34.00	32.00	33.90	51.52	48.48	99.71	7.62	3.69	
+425	505	36.90	26.50	36.60	58.20	41.80	99.19	9.34	3.90	
+600	714	39.00	22.00	38.90	63.93	36.07	99.74	14.80	5.34	
+850	922	39.70	21.10	39.10	65.30	34.70	98.49	9.35	3.24	
+1.00MM	1086	40.90	18.60	40.50	68.74	31.26	99.02	8.70	2.72	
+1.18	1285	41.90	16.60	41.50	71.62	28.38	99.05	8.80	2.50	
+1.40	1543	39.40	21.30	39.20	64.91	35.09	99.49	10.09	3.54	
+1.70	1844	40.30	20.40	39.30	66.39	33.61	97.52	6.63	2.23	
+2.00	2173	42.50	16.80	40.80	71.67	28.33	96.00	7.83	2.22	
+2.36	2571	42.50	17.40	40.10	70.95	29.05	94.35	6.45	1.87	
+2.80	3063	43.60	15.30	41.10	74.02	25.98	94.27	4.77	1.24	
+3.35	4000	39.50	26.10	34.50	60.21	39.79	87.34	3.62	1.44	
								100.00	34.92	34.92

BALL MILL FEED #5145

SYLVITE AREA & FRACTION PLOTS	HALITE	SYLVITE	DISS		HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	DISS	% HALIT DISS	WT FACT.	MILL WEIGHTED	WT = SYLVITE AREA
			HALITE	SYLVITE								
-75 NM	53	37.40	25.40	37.20	59.55	40.45	59.24	99.47	.08	.03	.01	.46
+75	126	46.70	6.82	46.50	87.26	12.74	86.88	99.57	.59	.08	.03	
+212	300	48.60	2.79	48.60	94.57	5.43	94.57	100.00	3.33	.18	.08	
+425	505	48.70	3.13	48.20	93.96	6.04	93.00	98.97	5.34	.32	.15	
+600	714	46.70	6.77	46.60	87.34	12.66	87.15	99.79	9.92	1.26	.58	
+850	922	45.70	8.69	45.60	84.02	15.98	83.84	99.78	10.05	1.61	.74	
+1.00MM	1086	46.10	7.93	45.90	85.32	14.68	84.95	99.57	12.23	1.80	.83	
+1.18	1285	45.10	9.82	45.10	82.12	17.88	82.12	100.00	12.27	2.19	1.02	
+1.40	1543	44.80	10.60	44.60	80.87	19.13	80.51	99.55	16.90	3.23	1.50	
+1.70	1844	41.00	18.10	40.90	69.37	30.63	69.20	99.76	8.30	2.54	1.18	
+2.00	2173	43.70	13.00	43.40	77.07	22.93	76.54	99.31	8.01	1.84	.85	
+2.36	2571	43.10	14.10	42.70	75.35	24.65	74.65	99.07	5.71	1.41	.65	
+2.80	3063	44.70	12.80	42.50	77.74	22.26	73.91	95.08	3.72	.83	.38	
+3.35	4000	46.60	7.82	45.60	85.63	14.37	83.79	97.85	3.56	.51	.24	
									100.01	17.82	8.25	

Liberation data for PCA mill samples collected August 27, 1987.

ROUGHER FLOTATION FEED #5132

SIZE	LIBERATION		TOTAL	WT	WEIGHTED		+86		+86%	+86		CUM %	SIZE	CUM.	
FRACT	+86 %	+95 %	AREA	FACT	+86% LIB	WT CUM	AREA %	LIB	NORMAL.	WT CUM	WT CUM	CUM %	FOR	GR. SIZE	WEIGHTED
													PLOTS	DIST.	SYLVITE
-75	2.2e5	3.2e6	3.5e6	1.60	1.47	25.80			5.71	25.80	25.80	100.00	53	99.99	35.71
+75	9.9e5	1.4e7	1.5e7	5.63	4.55	24.33			17.63	24.33	24.33	94.29	126	97.25	34.73
+212	4.9e6	2.8e7	3.3e7	7.46	5.78	19.78			22.39	19.78	19.78	76.66	300	83.65	29.87
+425	5.1e6	2.6e7	3.1e7	5.89	4.79	14.00			18.58	14.00	14.00	54.27	505	63.26	22.59
+600	4.5e6	3.2e7	3.6e7	5.20	3.83	9.21			14.84	9.21	9.21	35.68	714	48.26	17.23
+850	5.6e6	2.8e7	3.4e7	2.22	1.69	5.38			6.57	5.38	5.38	20.84	922	34.83	12.44
+1000	4.2e6	1.8e7	2.2e7	1.36	1.00	3.68			3.86	3.68	3.68	14.28	1086	28.99	10.35
+1180	4.5e6	1.5e7	1.9e7	1.54	1.14	2.69			4.41	2.69	2.69	10.42	1285	23.65	8.45
+1400	5.3e6	1.6e7	2.1e7	1.53	.63	1.55			2.45	1.55	1.55	6.01	1543	18.09	6.46
+1700	4.5e6	1.6e7	2.0e7	.85	.35	.92			1.38	.92	.92	3.56	1844	12.72	4.54
+2000	5.3e6	1.2e7	1.7e7	.90	.38	.56			1.48	.56	.56	2.18	2173	9.73	3.47
+2360	1.3e6	8.3e6	9.7e6	.52	.13	.18			.51	.18	.18	.71	2571	5.87	2.10
+2800	2e5	4.4e6	4.6e6	.48	.05	.05			.20	.05	.05	.20	3063	3.28	1.17
+3350	0	0	0	.53	.00	.00			.00	.00	.00	.00	4000	1.52	.54
				35.71	25.80				100.00						

ROUGHER FLOTATION TAILS #5133

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL AREA	WT FRACT	WEIGHTED AREA %	+86 WT CUM	+86 NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	SIZE FOR PLOTS
	+86 %	+95 %			+86% LIB				
-75	2.2e5	1.4e6	1.7e6	2.0e6	.44	4.36	8.32	100.00	53
+75	3.0e5	2.8e6	3.1e6	4.9e6	.76	4.00	11.15	91.68	126
+212	1.3e6	6.0e6	7.3e6	1.1e7	1.12	3.51	16.60	80.53	300
+425	1.7e6	4.1e6	5.8e6	9.4e6	.84	2.79	11.91	63.93	505
+600	1.6e6	2.8e6	4.4e6	9.0e6	.59	2.27	6.59	52.02	714
+850	3.1e6	3.1e6	6.2e6	1.4e7	.43	1.98	4.51	45.43	922
+1000	2.3e6	3.5e6	5.8e6	1.2e7	.40	1.79	4.39	40.93	1086
+1180	6.2e6	6.4e6	1.3e7	2.1e7	.76	1.59	10.30	36.54	1285
+1400	8.4e6	1.6e7	2.5e7	3.8e7	1.02	1.15	15.32	26.24	1543
+1700	5.7e6	2.8e6	8.5e6	2.6e7	.46	.48	3.45	10.92	1844
+2000	7.0e5	3.3e6	4.0e6	1.8e7	.46	.33	2.35	7.47	2173
+2360	7.1e6	0	7.1e6	4.1e7	.65	.22	2.57	5.12	2571
+2800	4.7e6	5.6e6	1.0e7	4.0e7	.28	.11	1.64	2.56	3063
+3350	6.0e5	2.9e6	3.5e6	2.1e7	.24	.04	.91	.91	4000
				8.45	4.36		100.00		

ROUGHER FLOTATION CONCENTRATE #5134

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED AREA %		+86 WT CUM	+86 % NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	SIZE FOR PLOTS
	+86 %	+95 %			+86% LIB					
-75	5.8e5	3.8e6	4.3e6	4.6e6	1.33	1.26	29.47	4.27	100.00	53
+75	2.8e6	2.3e7	2.5e7	2.7e7	3.39	3.22	28.21	10.93	95.73	126
+212	1.1e7	8.1e7	9.3e7	9.8e7	7.02	6.65	24.99	22.56	84.80	300
+425	7.6e6	7.8e7	8.6e7	9.1e7	7.42	6.98	18.34	23.67	62.25	505
+600	1.2e7	9.9e7	1.1e8	1.2e8	6.02	5.63	11.37	19.11	38.57	714
+850	1.8e7	9.3e7	1.1e8	1.2e8	2.25	2.11	5.74	7.15	19.47	922
+1000	2.2e7	7.6e7	9.7e7	1.1e8	1.78	1.65	3.63	5.60	12.32	1086
+1180	5.1e6	8.5e7	9.0e7	1e8	1.31	1.18	1.98	4.01	6.71	1285
+1400	1.3e7	1.0e8	1.2e8	1.2e8	.57	.56	.80	1.90	2.70	1543
+1700	1.3e7	1.0e8	1.2e8	1.3e8	.18	.16	.24	.54	.80	1844
+2000	4.2e7	3.8e7	8.0e7	1.0e8	.09	.07	.08	.24	.27	2173
+2360	8.8e5	2.4e7	2.5e7	6.8e7	.02	.01	.01	.02	.02	2571
+2800	5.6e5	1.0e7	1.1e7	3.6e7	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3063
+3350	1.5e5	0	1.5e5	2.1e7	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000
				31.38		29.47				

BALL MILL FEED #5135

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED		+86 WT CUM	+86 % NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	SIZE FOR PLOTS	CUM. GR. SIZE DIST.
	+86 %	+95 %			AREA %	+86% LIB					
-75	4.0e5	2.2e6	2.6e6	2.9e6	.00	.00	3.85	.00	100.00	53	100.00
+75	7.1e5	5.6e6	6.3e6	7.7e6	.06	.05	3.85	1.28	100.00	126	99.53
+212	8.5e5	3.9e6	4.8e6	7.5e6	.08	.05	3.80	1.33	98.72	300	91.77
+425	1.7e4	1.6e6	1.7e6	4.6e6	.08	.03	3.75	.75	97.39	505	67.15
+600	1.3e6	6.8e6	8.1e6	1.4e7	.47	.26	3.72	6.84	96.64	714	45.47
+850	8.9e5	1.2e7	1.3e7	2.1e7	.63	.39	3.46	10.18	89.80	922	28.07
+1000	2.3e6	1.4e7	1.6e7	2.4e7	1.00	.67	3.07	17.49	79.62	1086	20.93
+1180	1.9e6	7.9e6	9.8e6	1.6e7	.90	.54	2.39	13.99	62.13	1285	14.96
+1400	6.0e6	1.3e7	1.8e7	4.4e7	1.52	.64	1.85	16.59	48.14	1543	9.64
+1700	4.5e6	1.1e7	1.6e7	3.6e7	.79	.34	1.21	8.89	31.55	1844	5.59
+2000	1.0e7	9.8e6	2.0e7	5.1e7	1.32	.51	.87	13.32	22.66	2173	3.68
+2360	7.5e6	1.4e7	2.2e7	5.6e7	.87	.34	.36	8.83	9.33	2571	1.80
+2800	9.4e5	6.4e5	1.6e6	3.9e7	.47	.02	.02	.50	.50	3063	.80
+3350	0	0	0	2.2e7	.21	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000	.38
				8.40		3.85					

BALL MILL DISCHARGE #5136

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL AREA		WT FACT	WEIGHTED AREA %		+86 WT CUM	+86 % NORMALIZED		+86 CUM %	SIZE FOR PLOTS	CUM. GR. SIZE DIST.	CUM WEIGHTED SYLVITE
	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL	AREA		+86 %	LIB							
-75	2.5e5	6.7e5	9.1e5	1.1e6	.04	.03		4.85	.66		100.00	53	100.00	9.05
+75	1.8e6	5.2e6	7.0e6	9.2e6	.74	.56		4.82	11.54		99.34	126	99.53	9.01
+212	7.2e6	4.7e6	1.2e7	2.3e7	2.49	1.31		4.26	27.08		87.80	300	91.77	8.31
+425	6.5e6	7.5e6	1.4e7	2.2e7	2.22	1.41		2.94	28.98		60.72	505	67.15	6.08
+600	8.1e6	5.8e6	1.4e7	2.6e7	1.58	.85		1.54	17.48		31.74	714	45.47	4.12
+850	3.8e6	3.2e6	7.0e6	1.9e7	.42	.16		.69	3.27		14.26	922	28.07	2.54
+1000	3.7e6	4.0e6	7.7e6	2.1e7	.46	.17		.53	3.56		10.99	1086	20.93	1.89
+1180	1.3e6	1.6e6	2.9e6	1.1e7	.22	.06		.36	1.20		7.42	1285	14.96	1.35
+1400	4.8e6	6.2e6	1.1e7	2.8e7	.30	.12		.30	2.42		6.22	1543	9.64	.87
+1700	1.7e5	1.6e7	1.6e7	4.1e7	.19	.07		.18	1.54		3.81	1844	5.59	.51
+2000	1.2e7	4.7e6	1.7e7	4.3e7	.21	.08		.11	1.68		2.27	2173	3.68	.33
+2360	2.1e6	0	2.1e6	3.0e7	.09	.01		.03	.13		.59	2571	1.80	.16
+2800	1.5e7	6.5e5	1.6e7	4.7e7	.05	.02		.02	.34		.46	3063	.80	.07
+3350	3.8e6	4.1e5	4.2e6	3.0e7	.04	.01		.01	.11		.11	4000	.38	.03
					9.05	4.85								

REGRIND FLOTATION CONCENTRATE #5137

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL		WT FACT	WEIGHTED AREA %		+86 NORMALIZED		+86 CUM %		SIZE F FOR PLOTS
	+86 %	+95 %	AREA	AREA		+86 %	LIB					
-75	3.5e5	6.0e6	6.4e6	6.6e6	.24	.23		4.60		100.00		53
+75	2.6e6	2.8e7	3.0e7	3.3e7	1.46	1.36		27.06		95.40		126
+212	1.1e7	8.5e7	9.6e7	1.0e8	2.04	1.91		38.12		68.34		300
+425	1.3e7	7.3e7	8.6e7	9.4e7	1.10	1.01		20.19		30.22		505
+600	2.3e7	8.3e7	1.1e8	1.2e8	.49	.45		8.89		10.03		714
+850	2.0e7	8.0e7	9.9e7	1.1e8	.03	.03		.54		1.14		922
+1000	2.2e7	5.5e7	7.6e7	9.0e7	.02	.02		.34		.59		1086
+1180	2.0e7	1.7e7	3.8e7	6.9e7	.01	.01		.11		.26		1285
+1400	1.4e7	5.6e6	1.9e7	6.7e7	.01	.00		.06		.15		1543
+1700	3.4e6	1.7e6	5.2e6	6.0e7	.01	.00		.02		.09		1844
+2000	1.1e7	3.0e6	1.4e7	6.7e7	.01	.00		.04		.07		2173
+2360	6.9e6	2.1e6	9.0e6	5.9e7	.01	.00		.03		.03		2571
+2800	6.2e6	3.1e6	9.4e6	6.1e7	.00	.00		.00		.00		3063
+3350	5.4e5	0	5.4e5	6.4e7	.00	.00		.00		.00		4000
					5.43		5.01					

REGRIND FLOATATION TAILS #5138

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED AREA % +86% LIB	+86 WT CUM	+86 % NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	SIZE F FOR PLOTS
-75	1.7e5	8.5e5	1.0e6	1.2e6	.03	1.93	1.34	100.00	53
+75	4.1e5	1.4e6	1.8e6	3.3e6	.07	1.90	3.75	98.66	126
+212	7.5e5	1.9e6	2.6e6	7.4e6	.22	1.83	11.62	94.91	300
+425	9.1e5	2.3e6	3.3e6	7.3e6	.19	1.61	9.91	83.29	505
+600	3.0e6	2.7e6	5.7e6	1.0e7	.33	1.42	17.29	73.38	714
+850	7.3e6	2.6e6	9.8e6	1.5e7	.24	1.08	12.50	56.08	922
+1000	4.9e6	9.4e6	1.4e7	2.1e7	.29	.84	14.89	43.59	1086
+1180	5.1e6	1.1e7	1.7e7	2.4e7	.29	.55	14.87	28.70	1285
+1400	5.6e6	1.2e7	1.8e7	3.7e7	.15	.27	7.96	13.82	1543
+1700	7.3e6	2.6e6	9.8e6	3.4e7	.03	.11	1.67	5.87	1844
+2000	6.5e6	1.2e7	1.8e7	3.6e7	.05	.08	2.62	4.20	2173
+2360	2.8e6	1.5e7	1.8e7	3.9e7	.02	.03	1.18	1.58	2571
+2800	1.1e4	1.2e7	1.2e7	3.3e7	.01	.01	.36	.41	3063
+3350	5.0e4	2e6	2.1e6	2.4e7	.00	.00	.05	.05	4000
				3.64	1.93				

Liberation study for PCA mill samples collected August 28, 1987

REGRIND FLOTATION CONCENTRATE #5140

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION			TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED		+86% NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	SIZE FOR PLOTS
	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL			AREA %	LIB			
-75	6.2e5	3.7e6	4.3e6	4.7e6	.07	.06	4.06	1.58	100.00	53
+75	6.3e6	2.0e7	2.6e7	3e7	.84	.73	3.99	18.05	98.42	126
+212	1.8e7	5.6e7	7.5e7	8.9e7	1.98	1.66	3.26	40.89	80.37	300
+425	2.1e7	4.6e7	6.7e7	8.6e7	.68	.53	1.60	12.98	39.48	505
+600	2.7e7	3.3e7	6.0e7	8.6e7	1.06	.74	1.08	18.13	26.50	714
+850	2.5e7	2.0e7	4.5e7	6.9e7	.3	.19	.34	4.79	8.37	922
+1000	2.0e7	1.4e7	3.4e7	5.9e7	.14	.08	.15	1.99	3.58	1086
+1180	8.3e6	4.2e6	1.2e7	4.9e7	.07	.02	.06	.44	1.58	1285
+1400	1.0e7	2.1e6	1.2e7	5.1e7	.07	.02	.05	.41	1.15	1543
+1700	8.6e6	4.1e6	1.3e7	4.6e7	.06	.02	.03	.41	.74	1844
+2000	2.2e6	3.5e6	5.7e6	7.2e7	.06	.00	.01	.12	.32	2173
+2360	2e6	1.4e6	3.4e6	5.4e7	.06	.00	.01	.09	.21	2571
+2800	1.6e6	1.8e6	3.4e6	6.9e7	.05	.00	.00	.06	.11	3063
+3350	5.3e5	4.6e5	1.0e6	6.7e7	.14	.00	.00	.05	.05	4000
					5.58	4.06				

ROUGHER FLOTATION TAILS #5141

SIZE LIBERATION				WEIGHTED		+86% NORMALIZED		+86		SIZE	
FRACT	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	AREA % +86% LIB	WT CUM		CUM %	FOR PLOTS		
-75	3.8e5	1.2e6	1.6e6	.04	.03	6.24	.51	100.00	53		
+75	6.2e5	1.2e6	1.8e6	.22	.13	6.21	2.05	99.49	126		
+212	1.4e6	1.8e6	3.2e6	.51	.26	6.08	4.10	97.44	300		
+425	8.2e5	1.6e6	2.4e6	.47	.22	5.83	3.45	93.35	505		
+600	3.9e6	4.4e6	8.3e6	1.25	.79	5.61	12.62	89.90	714		
+850	2.9e6	1.1e7	1.3e7	1.23	.86	4.82	13.84	77.28	922		
+1000	4.5e6	1.1e7	1.5e7	1.57	1.01	3.96	16.16	63.43	1086		
+1180	3.0e6	1.1e7	1.4e7	1.29	.82	2.95	13.07	47.27	1285		
+1400	9.3e6	1.2e7	2.2e7	1.4	.77	2.14	12.38	34.21	1543		
+1700	6.8e6	1.2e7	1.8e7	.78	.49	1.36	7.90	21.82	1844		
+2000	6.8e6	5.2e6	1.2e7	.64	.34	.87	5.41	13.92	2173		
+2360	1.4e7	1.0e7	2.4e7	.55	.35	.53	5.58	8.51	2571		
+2800	1.0e7	2.2e6	1.2e7	.33	.17	.18	2.71	2.93	3063		
+3350	1.8e6	0	1.8e6	.28	.01	.01	.21	.21	4000		
				10.56	6.24						

REGRIND FLOTATION TAILS #5142

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED AREA %		+86% WT CUM	+86 % NORMALIZED		+86 CUM % PLOTS	SIZE FOR PLOTS
	+86 %	+95 %			+86% LIB	+86% WT					
-75	3.7e5	8.7e5	1.2e6	.04	.03	2.93	1.06	100.00	53		
+75	5.7e5	1.7e5	7.4e5	.13	.04	2.90	1.51	98.94	126		
+212	8.8e5	1.6e6	2.5e6	.27	.12	2.85	4.12	97.43	300		
+425	4.7e5	1.2e6	1.6e6	.17	.07	2.73	2.28	93.30	505		
+600	2.8e6	5.4e6	8.2e6	.6	.40	2.66	13.59	91.02	714		
+850	4.4e6	7.0e6	1.1e7	.53	.39	2.27	13.43	77.44	922		
+1000	3.1e6	7.6e6	1.1e7	.52	.31	1.87	10.69	64.01	1086		
+1180	6.9e6	1.5e7	2.2e7	.69	.56	1.56	19.15	53.32	1285		
+1400	5.2e6	1.2e7	1.7e7	.78	.33	1.00	11.36	34.17	1543		
+1700	8.0e6	8.9e6	1.7e7	.43	.20	.67	6.74	22.81	1844		
+2000	9.8e6	9.7e6	1.9e7	.42	.23	.47	7.75	16.06	2173		
+2360	4.7e6	8.3e6	1.3e7	.28	.12	.24	3.99	8.32	2571		
+2800	1.2e7	6.0e6	1.8e7	.24	.13	.13	4.31	4.33	3063		
+3350	1.2e5	1.6e4	1.3e5	.14	.00	.00	.01	.01	4000		
				5.24	2.93						

BALL MILL DISCHARGE #5143

SIZE	LIBERATION	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	+86%	+86 %	SIZE	CUM.	CUM.
FRACT	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL	AREA	LIB	FOR	GR. SIZE	WEIGHTED
			AREA	WT	WT	PLOTS	DIST.	SYLVITE
-75	4.8e5	9.8e5	1.5e6	1.7e6	.01	53	100.00	9.14
+75	2.5e6	3.7e6	6.2e6	7.6e6	.11	126	99.90	9.13
+212	4.1e6	1.3e7	1.7e7	2.3e7	1.71	300	98.76	9.02
+425	5.2e6	8.6e6	1.4e7	2.0e7	1.08	505	80.16	7.31
+600	4.2e6	4.5e6	8.7e6	1.9e7	1.39	714	67.42	6.23
+850	3.3e6	8.1e6	1.1e7	1.8e7	.74	922	47.36	4.84
+1000	5.2e6	1.7e7	2.2e7	2.8e7	1.03	1086	36.71	4.10
+1180	5.0e6	1.2e7	1.7e7	2.4e7	.79	1285	27.61	3.07
+1400	1.2e7	6.9e6	1.9e7	4.3e7	.98	1543	19.95	2.28
+1700	4.5e6	1.4e7	1.9e7	3.5e7	.47	1844	11.74	1.30
+2000	8.5e6	5.3e6	1.4e7	4.3e7	.33	2173	7.89	.83
+2360	6.4e5	9.0e6	9.6e6	3.7e7	.27	2571	4.42	.50
+2800	3.3e6	2.5e5	3.6e6	1.8e7	.08	3063	2.23	.23
+3350	1.8e7	1.6e6	1.9e7	5.4e7	.15	4000	.86	.15
					9.14			
					5.47			

Liberation study for PCA mill samples collected August 28, 1987

ROUGHER FLOTATION FEED #5144

SIZE LIBERATION				WEIGHTED		+86 %		+86 %		SIZE		CUM.	
FRACT	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	AREA %	+86% LIB	WT CUM	NORMALIZED	CUM %	FOR PLOTS	GR. SIZE DIST.	SYLVITE	CUM.
-75	5.5e5	2.8e6	3.3e6	3.7e6	.09	.08	20.73	.40	100.00	53	100.00	34.91	
+75	2.1e6	1.4e7	1.6e7	1.9e7	.89	.78	20.65	3.78	99.60	126	99.83	34.82	
+212	6.5e6	3.5e7	4.1e7	5.2e7	3.69	2.94	19.86	14.17	95.82	300	98.00	33.93	
+425	4.5e6	3.0e7	3.5e7	4.2e7	3.9	3.23	16.93	15.56	81.65	505	90.38	30.24	
+600	7.4e6	2.5e7	3.2e7	4.4e7	5.34	3.84	13.70	18.54	66.09	714	81.04	26.34	
+850	5.6e6	2.6e7	3.1e7	4.3e7	3.24	2.39	9.86	11.52	47.55	922	66.24	21.00	
+1000	3.8e6	1.8e7	2.2e7	3.4e7	2.72	1.72	7.47	8.30	36.03	1086	56.89	17.76	
+1180	5.8e6	1.2e7	1.8e7	3e7	2.5	1.49	5.75	7.16	27.73	1285	48.19	15.04	
+1400	1.7e7	1.5e7	3.2e7	5.3e7	3.54	2.13	4.26	10.26	20.57	1543	39.39	12.54	
+1700	3.7e6	1.2e7	1.6e7	3.9e7	2.23	.91	2.14	4.39	10.31	1844	29.30	9.00	
+2000	2.3e6	7.5e6	9.9e6	4.4e7	2.22	.50	1.23	2.41	5.92	2173	22.67	6.77	
+2360	1.0e7	6.6e5	1.1e7	5.1e7	1.87	.40	.73	1.93	3.52	2571	14.84	4.55	
+2800	3.1e6	5.2e6	8.3e6	3.6e7	1.24	.29	.33	1.39	1.58	3063	8.39	2.68	
+3350	1.9e4	1.3e6	1.4e6	4.9e7	1.44	.04	.04	.19	.19	4000	3.62	1.44	
			0	34.91	20.73			100.00					

BALL MILL FEED #5145

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED AREA %	+86% LIB WT CUM	+86% NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	SIZE FOR PLOTS
	+86 %	+95 %							
-75	1.9e5	1.9e6	2.1e6	2.4e6	.01	4.05	.21	100.00	53
+75	9.2e5	2.7e6	3.6e6	4.9e6	.03	4.04	.55	99.79	126
+212	8.5e5	2.3e6	3.2e6	5.8e6	.08	4.02	1.09	99.24	300
+425	8.3e5	2.2e6	3.0e6	6.3e6	.15	3.97	1.79	98.15	505
+600	1.9e6	9.3e6	1.1e7	1.8e7	.58	3.90	9.07	96.36	714
+850	2.8e6	1.0e7	1.3e7	2.1e7	.74	3.53	11.32	87.29	922
+1000	2.4e6	7.2e6	9.7e6	1.5e7	.83	3.07	13.47	75.97	1086
+1180	4.1e6	1.0e7	1.4e7	1.9e7	.79	2.53	19.43	62.50	1285
+1400	2.4e6	9.1e6	1.1e7	3.0e7	.57	1.74	14.13	43.07	1543
+1700	1.2e7	1.9e7	3.1e7	5.5e7	.65	1.17	16.14	28.95	1844
+2000	1.0e7	6.2e6	1.7e7	4.2e7	.33	.52	8.24	12.81	2173
+2360	8.4e6	1.2e6	9.6e6	3.5e7	.18	.18	4.40	4.57	2571
+2800	0	0	0	3.1e7	.00	.01	.00	.17	3063
+3350	0	5.3e5	5.3e5	1.9e7	.01	.01	.17	.17	4000
				8.24	4.05				

ROUGHER FLOTATION CONCENTRATE #5146										
SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL		WT FACT	WEIGHTED		+86 % NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	SIZE FOR PLOTS
	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL AREA	AREA % +86% LIB		WT CUM				
-75	2.4e5	5.7e6	5.9e6	6.2e6	.54	.52	22.83	2.28	100.00	53
+75	1.7e6	3.1e7	3.2e7	3.5e7	2.42	2.26	22.31	9.90	97.72	126
+212	4.6e6	8.2e7	8.6e7	9.3e7	5.19	4.84	20.05	21.21	87.82	300
+425	6.1e6	8.6e7	9.2e7	9.9e7	5.31	4.94	15.21	21.63	66.62	505
+600	2.2e7	9.4e7	1.2e8	1.3e8	5.85	5.38	10.27	23.55	44.99	714
+850	1.1e7	9.7e7	1.1e8	1.1e8	2.13	2.02	4.90	8.86	21.44	922
+1000	1.4e7	7.4e7	8.8e7	9.2e7	1.45	1.39	2.87	6.07	12.58	1086
+1180	1.5e7	7.0e7	8.5e7	9.0e7	.84	.79	1.49	3.45	6.51	1285
+1400	4.9e7	7.2e7	1.2e8	1.4e8	.5	.44	.70	1.91	3.06	1543
+1700	3.1e7	3.2e7	6.4e7	1.0e8	.19	.12	.26	.52	1.15	1844
+2000	2.5e7	2.1e7	4.5e7	9.3e7	.17	.08	.14	.36	.63	2173
+2360	8.2e6	1.9e6	1.0e7	7.3e7	.13	.02	.06	.08	.27	2571
+2800	8.9e6	2.2e6	1.1e7	5.1e7	.14	.03	.04	.13	.19	3063
+3350	4.0e6	5.6e5	4.5e6	6.6e7	.18	.01	.01	.05	.05	4000
					25.04	22.83				

PART 3: DENISON POTACAN POTASH MINE

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PART 3: DENISION POTACAN POTASH MINE

1.0 SUMMARY

Samples of ore, host rocks and salt horses, and a suite of mill samples were collected by Denision Potacan personnel. The composition, mineralogy and petrography of the rock samples was determined. The composition, grain size and liberation of the mill samples was determined. The mineralogy of the clays was examined.

The composition of the ore was variable across the sylvinite bed and no systematic variation was observed. The texture of the ore is a metamorphic texture and can be best described as gneissic. No original textures were observed in hand specimen, and very rarely were they observed microscopically, although in the mine large scale bedding features can be observed. The "gneissic" texture probably hinders liberation because grain boundaries are irregular and breakage across boundaries would result in ore mineral grains with inclusions of halite.

The microscopic textures of the salt horses demonstrate that the sylvite was replaced by the halite. The Br content of the salt horses is higher (average 250 ppm) than the bedded salt (less than 200 ppm), which indicates that the salt horses are not a depositional feature. This combined with the mapping of salt horses by the mine geologist demonstrate that they are channel ways in the sylvinite bed that have been replaced by halite.

The minerals identified in the clay rich areas were illite, kaolinite, chlorite, halloysite and K-feldspar. Many of the samples also contained an amorphous material. No expanding clays were identified, however some of the clays do expand as demonstrated by the expansion of clay layers when the samples are exposed to a humid environment. The presence of illite and feldspar suggest that the metamorphic grade of the deposit is lowest greenschist. Very little data are available on the kaolinite-illite-muscovite-feldspar system to allow for a more precise interpretation. The amorphous material may be responsible for the sliming problem that occurs intermittently.

Congolite a boron mineral which has an ideal formula $(\text{Fe,Mg,Mn})_3(\text{B}_6\text{O}_9)\text{BO}_4\text{Cl}$ was extensively studied. Its presence is also suggestive of lower greenschist metamorphism.

A procedure was developed whereby the grind required for good liberation could be predicted from the chord length measurement of the grains in polished thin sections of ore samples. For 90% liberation the grind should have been 270 microns.

A set of mill samples were collected in June 1988. Liberation studies were preformed with automated image analysis. In all cases three main problems were identified; the grind was too coarse, the coarse grained liberated sylvite was not floating and some of the other liberated sylvite was not floating.

The main recommendation is that the grind should be finer and the grain size distribution be kept as narrow as possible. There should be no grains larger than 1000 microns. Another milling problem identified is the poor flotation of the liberated sylvite. Tests should be carried to solve this problem such as different reagents, changing the conditioning and residence time. Also, the observation was made by the mill personnel that the sylvite that doesn't float has a deep red colour. A preliminary mineralogical examination of the these grains did not detect chemical or physical differences from the sylvite that floated. A more extensive examination should be carried out.

The salt horses are a result of NaCl saturated brines which intrude the sylvinite unit and replaced the sylvite with halite. There are still several unanswered questions. What is the origin of the NaCl rich brines? When did the replacement occur; during diagenesis, during metamorphism, or during deformation? Is there a method other than mapping of predicting the location of the salt horses? Some of these questions might be answered through fluid inclusion studies and isotope studies.

The metamorphic grade of the deposit is still undefined and the expanding clays have not been identified. Further petrological work is required to solve these problems.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Samples of ore and host rocks were collected from the mine and drill core. A suite of mill samples was collected in June 1988. A sample catalogue is given in Appendix A-1.

The mineralogy, petrography, grain size and chemical composition was determined for the rock samples. The grain size, liberation, mineral mode and chemical composition was determined for the mill samples.

TROISIEME PARTIE: DENISON POTACAN POTASH MINE

1.0 RESUME

Des échantillons de minerai, de roches hôtes et de "salt horses", ainsi qu'une série d'échantillons de produits d'usine, ont été recueillis par le personnel de la Denison Potacan. La composition, la minéralogie et la pétrographie des échantillons de roches ont été déterminées. La composition, la grosseur du grain et la libération des échantillons de produits d'usine ont été déterminées. La minéralogie de l'argile a été examinée.

La composition du minerai variait dans le lit de sylvinite et aucune variation systématique n'a été observée. Le minerai a une texture métamorphique qui peut être qualifiée surtout de gneissique. Aucune texture originale n'a été observée chez les spécimens macroscopiques; on en a très rarement observé de façon microscopique, bien que des caractéristiques de stratification à grande échelle puissent être observées dans la mine. La texture "gneissique" entrave probablement la libération puisque les contours du grain sont irréguliers et que la rupture des contours entraînerait des minéraux métalliques remplis d'intercalations.

Les textures microscopiques des "salt horses" démontrent que la sylvine a été remplacée par le sel gemme. La teneur des "salt horses" est supérieure (en moyenne 250 ppm) à celle du sel stratifié (moins de 200 ppm), ce qui indique que les "salt horses" ne sont pas propres à la sédimentation. Combiné à la représentation sur carte des "salt horses" par les géologues de la mine, cela démontre que ce sont des canaux dans le lit de sylvinite où la sylvine a été remplacée par le sel gemme.

Les minéraux identifiés dans les régions riches en argile sont l'illite, le kaolinite, le chlorite, l'halloysite et le feldspath potassique. Bon nombre de ces échantillons contiennent également un matériau amorphe. Aucune argile expansive n'a été identifiée; toutefois, certaines argiles prennent de l'expansion tel qu'il est démontré par l'expansion des couches d'argile lorsque les échantillons sont exposée à un environnement humide. La présence d'illite et de feldspath suggère que la qualité métamorphique du gisement est

du schiste vert inférieur. Peu de données sont disponibles au sujet du système kaolinite-illite-muscovite-feldspath pour permettre une interprétation plus précise. Le matériau amorphe peut être la cause du problème de surbroyage qui survient de façon intermittente.

Le congolite, un minéral de bore possédant une formulation idéale $(\text{Fe, Mg, Mn})_3(\text{B}_6\text{O}_9)\text{BO}_4\text{Cl}$ a été étudié de façon exhaustive. Sa présence suggère également un métamorphisme de schiste vert inférieur.

Une méthode a été mise au point afin que le broyage nécessaire pour une bonne libération soit prévu à partir de la longueur de la corde des grains comme point de référence, dans de minces sections polies d'échantillons de minerai. Pour 90% de libération, le broyage aurait dû être de 270 microns.

Une série d'échantillons de produits d'usine a été prélevée en juin 1988. Des études de libération ont été effectuées par analyse d'image automatisée. Dans tous les cas, trois principaux problèmes ont été identifiés: le minerai broyé était trop gros, la sylvine libérée à gros grains ne flottait pas et quelques-unes des autres sylvines ne flottaient pas.

La principale recommandation préconise que le broyage soit plus fin et que la distribution de la grosseur du grain soit maintenue aussi étroite que possible. Il ne devrait pas y avoir de grains d'une grosseur supérieure à 1000 microns. Un autre problème de broyage identifié est la faible flottation de la sylvine libérée. Des essais devraient être effectués pour résoudre ce problème, tels que l'utilisation de différents réactifs, la modification du temps de conditionnement et de séjour. Le personnel de l'usine a également fait remarquer que la sylvine qui ne flotte pas a une couleur rouge foncé. Un examen minéralogique préliminaire de ces grains n'a révélé aucune différence chimique ou physique par rapport à la sylvine qui flotte. Un examen plus détaillé devrait être entrepris.

Les "salt horses" sont un résultat des saumures saturées du NaCl qui étaient introduites dans l'unité de sylvine et remplacées dans la sylvine avec l'halite. Plusieurs questions demeurent toujours sans réponse. D'où proviennent les saumures riches du

NaCl? Quand le remplacement a-t-il eu lieu? Pendant le diagnostic, la métamorphose ou la déformation? Y a-t-il une méthode autre que la représentation sur carte pour prédire l'emplacement des "salt horses"? On peut répondre à certaines de ces questions par des études d'inclusion fluide et d'isotope.

La qualité métamorphique du gisement n'est toujours pas défini et l'argile expansive n'a pas été identifiée. D'autres travaux pétrologiques sont nécessaires pour résoudre ces problèmes.

3.0 GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE ORE SAMPLES

The chemical composition of the rock samples collected is given in Table 1. The samples analyzed include samples of ore, salt horses, marker beds, halite units, and anhydrite-halite units. The composition of the ore varies from 12 to 46 Wt% K and no systematic changes across the sylvinite bed was observed. It was hoped that there would be a chemical indicator that would help locate salt horses. None was found. The changes from ore to horse is chemically as sharp as the geographic contact. The Br composition of the rocks did lead to an understanding of the genesis of the salt horses and it will be discussed in detail later.

TABLE 1

TABLE	DESCRIPTION SAMPLE	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF POTACAN ORE SAMPLES													
		ORE 5051	ORE 5052	ORE 5053	ORE 5054	ORE 5055	ORE 5056	ORE 5057	ORE 5058	ORE 5059	ORE 5060	ORE 5061	ORE 5062	ORE 5063	ORE 5064
	WT%														
	K	18.38	2.25	14.93	25.92	20.43	18.72	21.43	15.31	22.64	3.97	3	46.02	20.39	27.98
	CA	.25	.36	.21	.10	.15	.23	.28	.38	.18	.26	0	.07	.20	.14
	NA	21.83	33.49	23.91	15.86	19.89	21.24	21.11	25.98	22.07	36.06	34	8.43	22.15	17.91
	CL	51.10	53.00	50.25	48.15	49.20	50.30	51.20	54.35	54.05	59.15	56	54.8	53.15	52.55
	SO4	.45	.70	.50	.17	.47	.29	.33	.55	.28	.38	0	.05	.32	.22
	INSOLUBLES	7.87	8.99	4.10	7.55	5.83	3.95	4.80	3.21	5.95	<.5	6		2.09	<.05
	PPM														
	MG	365	318	474	314	394	427	443	429	536	231	197	169	300	280
	FE	298	977	207	426	316	242	542	530	691	102	144	115	174	357
	MN	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
	ZN	12	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	18	<10	23	28	21	11
	BR	400	155	379	1060	719	919	635	582	706	250	213	1012	920	1029
	SR	13	19	12	<10	10	6	<10	12	<10	<10	<10	16	14	17
	RB	22	<10	24	7	15	24	25	21	5	18	25	43	31	38
	B	5	2	8	<2	7	3	1	4	4	<2	<2	<2	6	<2
	TOTAL	99.54	98.24	93.51	97.76	95.65	94.60	98.98	99.39	105.09	99.50	99.25	109.46	98.13	98.75
	NORM														
	SYLVITE K	35.04	4.29	28.47	49.42	38.95	35.69	40.86	29.19	43.17	7.57	6	87.745	38.88	53.35
	HALITE NA	55.49	85.13	60.78	40.32	50.56	53.99	53.66	66.04	56.10	91.67	87	21.429	56.31	45.53
	ANAL. CL	51.10	53.00	50.25	48.15	49.20	50.30	51.20	54.35	54.05	59.15	56	54.8	53.15	52.55
	CAL. CL	50.33	53.68	50.41	47.96	49.19	49.73	51.98	53.94	54.56	59.21	56	54.725	52.64	52.99
	ANHYDRITE	.85	1.22	.71	.34	.51	.76	.95	1.29	.61	.88	1	.23778	.68	.48
	CAL SO4	.60	.86	.50	.24	.36	.55	.67	.91	.43	.62	1	.16778	.48	.34
	INSOLUBLES	7.87	8.99	4.10	7.55	5.83	3.95	4.80	3.21	5.95	.00	6	0	2.09	.00
	NORM TOTAL	99.26	99.64	94.06	97.63	95.85	94.42	100.27	99.73	105.83	100.12	100	109.41	97.95	99.35

DESCRIPTION	ORE 5065	ORE 5066	ORE 5067	ORE 5068	ORE 5069	BARREN 5070	BARREN 5071
SAMPLE HTX							
K	24.19	18.20	21.19	30.98	26.21	1.38	.71
CA	.19	.25	.22	.15	.16	.38	.35
NA	21.47	23.94	22.71	16.27	19.24	35.46	34.72
CL	55.35	53.80	54.58	53.30	53.70	56.35	54.75
SO4	.23	.34	.43	.22	.27	.70	.72
INSOLUBLES	<.05	1.95	<.05	<.05	<.05	4.04	8.11
PPH							
MG	400	189	294	558	307	860	463
FE	557	500	528	655	326	382	411
MN	<10	<10	<10	6	<10	<10	<10
ZN	16	26	21	27	24	6	22
BR	1043	768	905	1203	1021	230	181
SR	15	20	10	13	<10	16	12
RB	25	17	21	28	29	<10	<10
B	3	1	3	4	<2	4	1
TOTAL	101.41	98.29	98.88	100.95	99.48	97.76	98.75
NORM							
SYLVITE K	46.12	34.70	40.40	59.07	49.97	2.63	1.35
HALITE NA	54.58	60.86	57.73	41.36	48.91	90.14	88.26
ANAL. CL	55.35	53.80	54.58	53.30	53.70	56.35	54.75
CL. CL	55.04	53.42	54.23	53.18	53.43	55.93	54.18
ANHYDRITE	.65	.85	.75	.51	.54	1.29	1.19
CAL SO4	.46	.60	.53	.36	.38	.91	.84
INSOLUBLES	.00	1.95	.00	.00	.00	4.04	8.11
NORM TOTAL	101.35	98.36	98.88	100.94	99.43	98.10	98.91

4.0 MINERALOGY OF THE ORE SAMPLES

4.1 Sylvite and Halite; Texture and Grain Size

The halite and sylvite are usually completely recrystallized and deformed. The only primary textures observed are the relict hopper crystals which are identified by the "hopper" type distribution of fluid inclusions and fine-grained distribution of minute anhydrite crystals in discontinuous layers in sylvite and halite crystals. Negative crystal fluid inclusions are abundant. The texture is metamorphic and is best described as gneissic. Other accessory minerals are anhydrite, clays (which will be discussed in Section 4.2), Fe oxides, pyrite, and carbonates. Figure 1 is a backscattered electron of the typical of sylvinitic.

The highly irregular grain boundaries will probably cause a problem in achieving good liberation. The rock is more likely to fracture along crystal cleavage planes than along grain boundaries, thereby causing the entrapment of small sized particles in mineral grains.

The size distribution of the sylvite is given in Figure 2. The grain size varies from 4000 microns to 40 microns. For 90% liberation the optimum grind is predicted as 270 microns.

4.2 Clay Minerals

The results are summarized in Table 2. The areas of clay usually contain quartz, illite, muscovite, kaolinite, Fe-chlorite and a K-feldspar in addition to halite, sylvite and anhydrite. The identification of the minerals was confirmed by qualitative microprobe analysis.

The presents of this assemblage of minerals is suggestive of a low greenschist metamorphic grade, however a more presice constraint is not possible because the

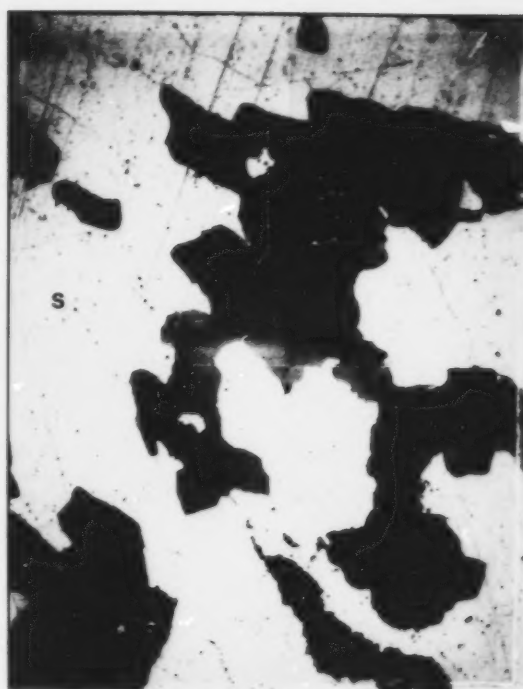
stability fields have not been delineated (Brindley and Brown, 1980 and Srodon, 1984). The K-feldspar is suggestive of higher metamorphism, however diagenetic feldspar has been documented by Walker et al 1978.

No expanding clays were found, however the clay rich layers in the evaporite sequence do expand when exposed to humid conditions. For example, when a polished block of sylvinite which contains a clay rich layer was left exposed to the atmosphere for several weeks during a period of high humidity, the clay rich layers protruded out from the surface. It might be possible that the anhydrite, which occurs in most clay layers, is hydrated to gypsum which would cause the expansion. Gypsum was found in only one sample, however an amorphous phase was found in several samples. When examined with the electron microscope the material was composed of Ca and S and is probably a hydrated amorphous CaSO_4 . More work is required to establish with certainty the cause of the expanding layers.

4.3 Boron Minerals

The boron minerals were studied in detail by Peter Burns, a student at UNB, as an undergraduate thesis project (Burns 1988). The microprobe analyses were performed at RPC, and the XRD analyses and interpretation were made at UNB. The boron minerals were extracted from Sample No. 5120 and 5121, Upper Halite. The minerals were identified as Mg-congolite (the type specimen contains only 0.24 Wt% Mg) with a bulk composition of $\text{Mg}_{2.21}\text{Fe}_{0.74}\text{Mn}_{0.03}[\text{B}_6\text{O}_9]\text{BO}_4\text{Cl}_{1.03}$ for sample 5120 and $\text{Mg}_{2.36}\text{Fe}_{0.64}\text{Mn}_{0.02}[\text{B}_6\text{O}_9]\text{BO}_4\text{Cl}_{1.03}$ for sample 5121, and they contain rhombohedral, space group R3c and cubic phases. Mg, Mn and Fe zoning occur in all samples. The pentaborate hilgardite $\text{Ca}_2[\text{B}_5\text{O}_9]\text{Cl}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was identified by XRD in sample 5120.

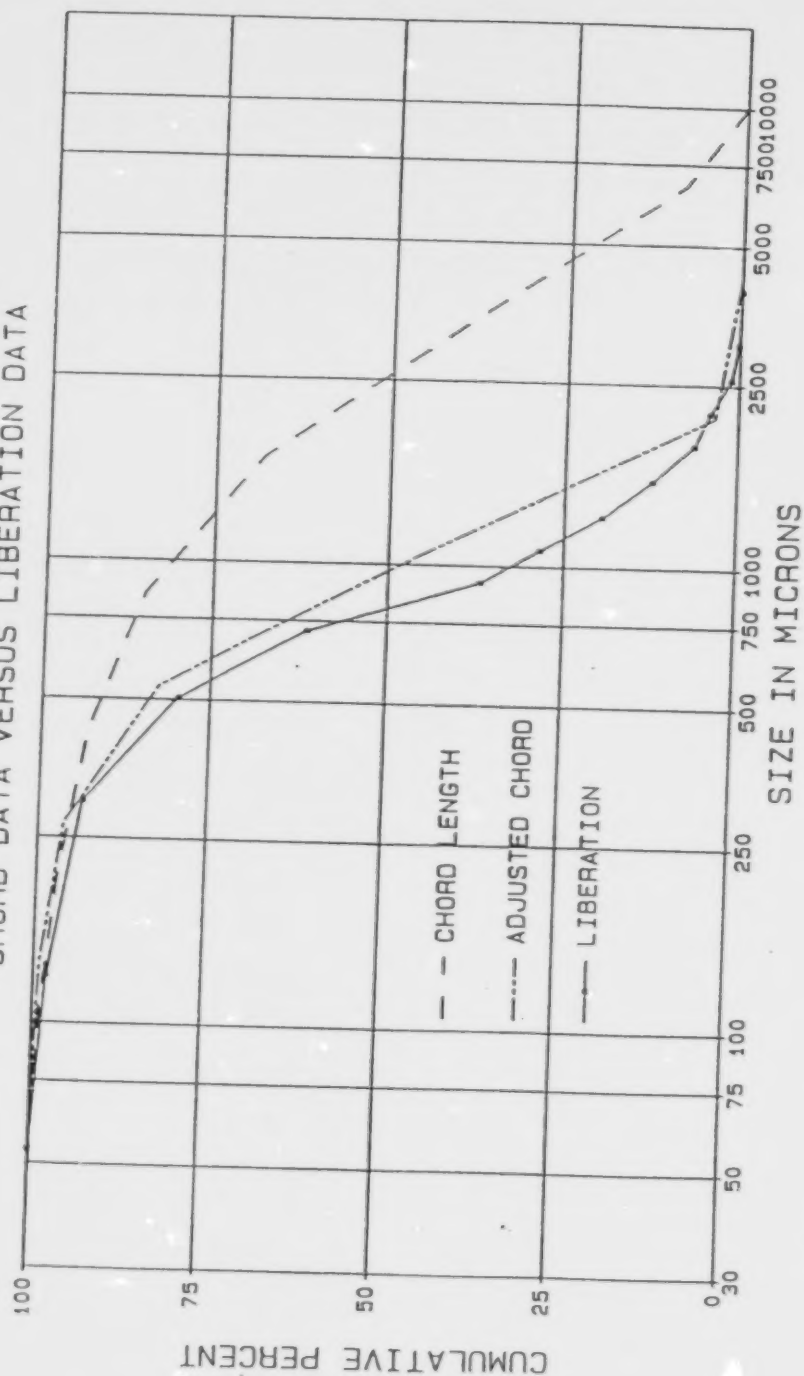
Although, no published stability data were available for this composition. The upper stability temperature for rhombohedral end member congolite is 247°C . The inversion to the cubic form is approximately 300°C . Again this suggests a lower greenschist metamorphic grade.



|——| 1 mm

FIGURE 1 Typical texture of potash ore. Halite (H) and Sylvite (S).

DENISON POTACAN SYLVITE ORE CHORD DATA VERSUS LIBERATION DATA



OPTIMAL GRIND PREDICTIONS

- A/ Chord Length Curve: 800 mic. for 85% liberation
- B/ Adjusted Chord Length Curve: 325 mic. for 90% liberation
- C/ Liberation Curve: 300 mic. for 90% liberation

FIGURE 2 Comparison of the cumulative liberation curve of the rougher concentrate and the cumulative chord length measurements for an unbroken ore sample.

TABLE 2

The clay and associated minerals of samples
collected from the Denison Potacan mine.

Sample No.	Minerals
5106	Halite, Quartz, Sylvite, Na-illite, Kaolinite, Mg-chlorite, Calcite, Dolomite, and Palygorskite ?
5105	Anhydrite, Quartz, Illite, Mg-chlorite, Halite, Monoclinic K-spar, Albite, Palygorskite ?
5193 Grey-green E-zone Upper-Halite	Fe-chlorite, Halloysite, Kaolinite, Quartz, Albite approximately 12% Or., Anhydrite, Halite, Sylvite
5194 Grey-green E-zone Upper-Halite	Na-muscovite, Fe-chlorite, Halloysite, Kaolinite, Anhydrite, Quartz, Halite, Sylvite
5195 Orange E-zone Upper-Halite	Na-muscovite, Fe-Chlorite, Halloysite, Kaolinite, Quartz, Sylvite, Halite

5.0 SALT HORSES

Salt horses or barren zones are areas within the potash ore that are predominately halite. The salt horses vary in size, location and extent. Underground mapping carried out by the mines has indicated that they are formed by a replacement mechanism after the deposition of the sylvinite beds. From a mining point of view, it is important to be able to predict and map these areas. Therefore, a knowledge of the genesis of the salt horses would greatly aid in this endeavour. PCA and Denison Potocan have agreed to combined the data for this study. A preliminary report was given at the 1988 Current Research Session at the annual meeting of the Atlantic Geoscience Society (Stirling et al 1988).

During the project samples of ore, host rocks and salt horses were collected by the mine geologists. The samples were chemically analyzed, examined petrographically and six samples were selected for microprobe analyses of halite and sylvite.

The concentration of the Br in the ore increases with K to maximum of 1200 ppm, in the stratigraphic halite it is less than 200 ppm, and in the barren zones it is between 200 and 300 ppm (Figure 3). This indicates that the same processes did not form the stratigraphic halite and the salt horses.

After the whole rock data were compiled, the Br content of sylvite and halite minerals was determined by electron microprobe analysis. The results are given graphically for individual samples in Figure 4, Figure 5 is the average for each rock type and the original data is given in Appendix A-2.

The concentration of Br in the halite from the stratigraphic halite Sample 5023 Figure 4a is the lowest, <200 ppm as would be expected from the whole rock data. The concentration of Br halite from the ore varies from not detected to 700 ppm (Figures 4 b, d and e) and from salt horses up to 500 ppm (Figures 4 c and f). The concentration of Br in the sylvite varies from 500 to 4000 ppm (Figures 4 b, c, d, e and f).

The large variation in the Br concentration for sylvite and halite in the sylvinite is probably a reflection of the changing concentration of the Br concentration in the original brine as crystallization proceeded. For example as the brine became more concentrated the amount of Br partitioned to halite (Herrmann 1980) and sylvite would increase (Stoessell and Carpenter 1986). Also the brine composition could change by an influx of fresh water (Stirling et al 1983).

The sylvinite beds should be considered as accumulates in that the salt crystals can form on the brine surface and when they reach a certain size they sink to the bottom. Therefore, the accumulated crystals did not necessarily form in the same chemical environment.

Textural the halite replaces the sylvite (Figures 6 to 9). The sylvite is interstitial to halite, usually has embayment cusps and narrow spines into the halite. Often the clay minerals are between larger halite grains as though the halite, as it crystallized pushed the clays to the grain boundaries. The salt horses usually have more fluid inclusions than the other units.

After the diagenesis of the evaporate sequence, salt horses formed when NaCl saturated brine intruded the sylvinite bed dissolving sylvite (thereby increasing the Br concentration of the brine) and precipitating halite which has a higher Br concentration than the stratigraphic halite. The origin of the brine is uncertain. A similar model for barren halite zones at Carlsbad was developed by Linn and Adams 1961, and at Esterhazy by McIntosh and Wardlaw (1968).

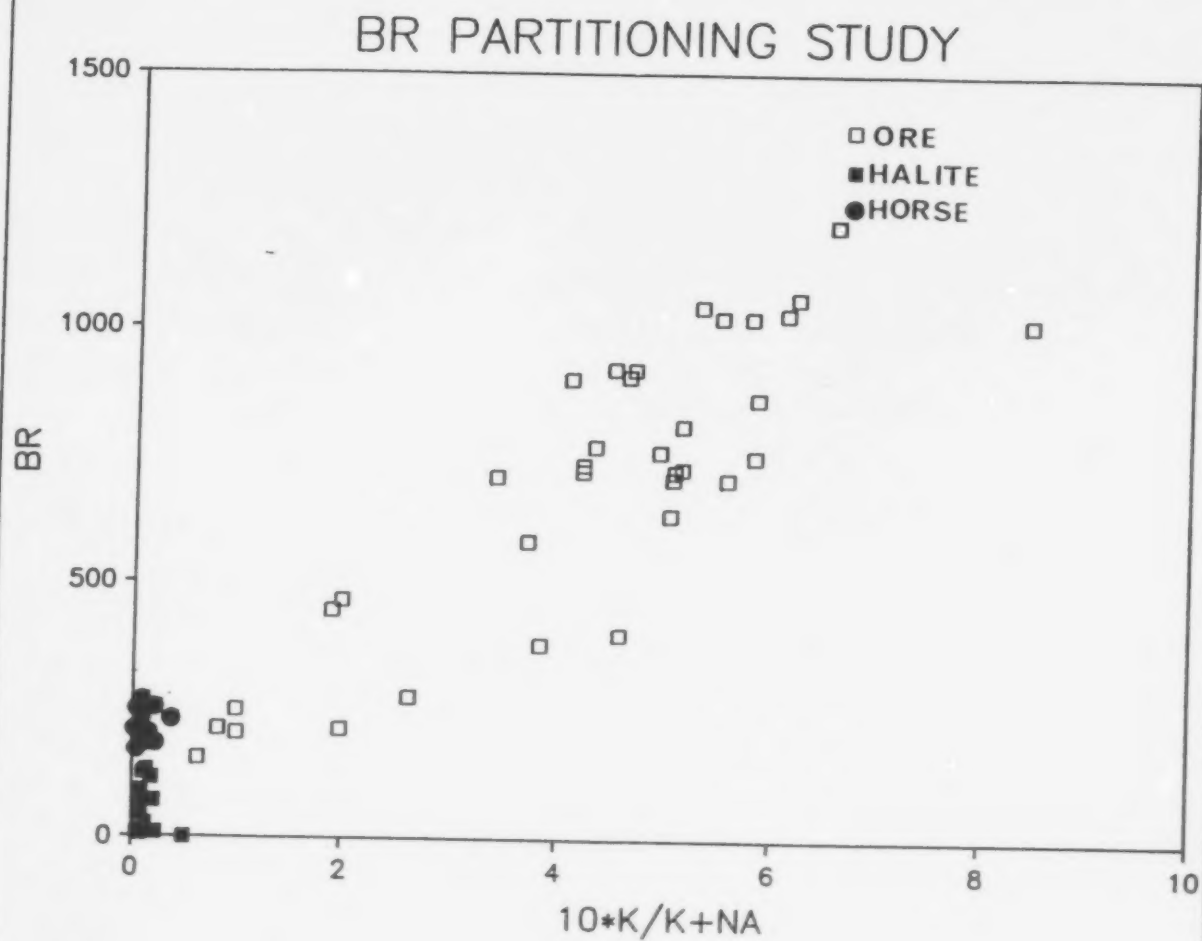


FIGURE 3 Br content of salt horses as compared to stratigraphic halite and potash ore.

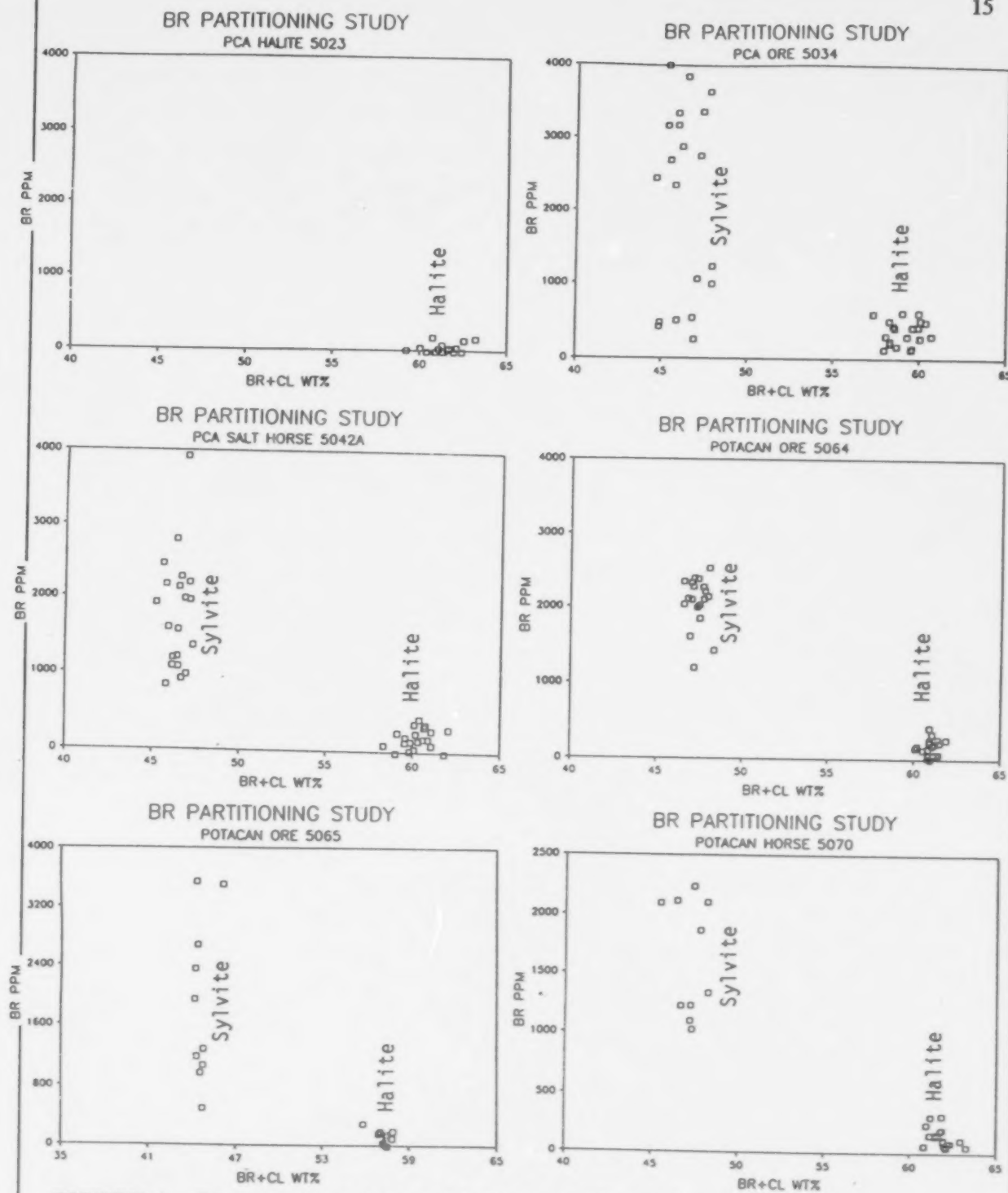


FIGURE 4 Br content in sylvite and halite for each sample.

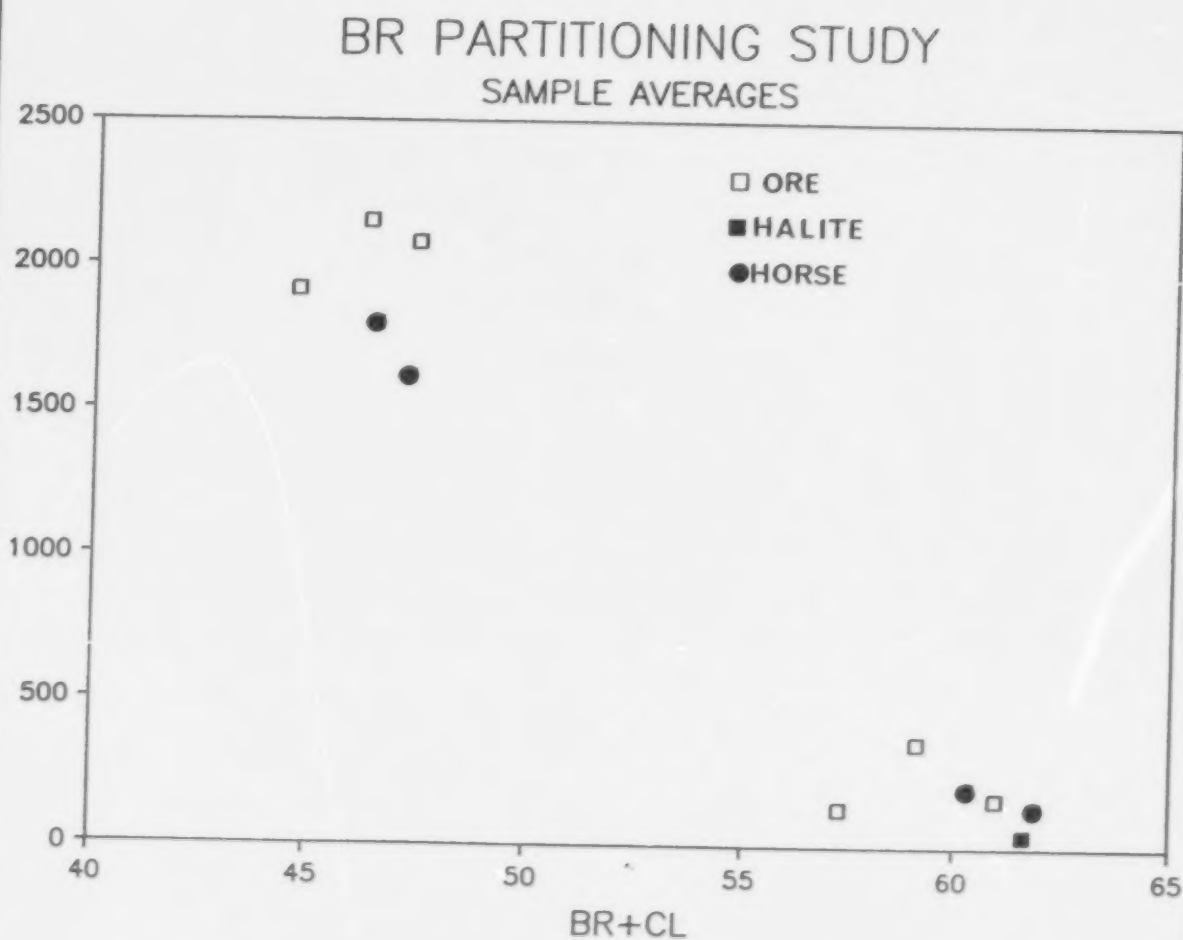


FIGURE 5 Average Br content for halite and sylvite for each rock type.

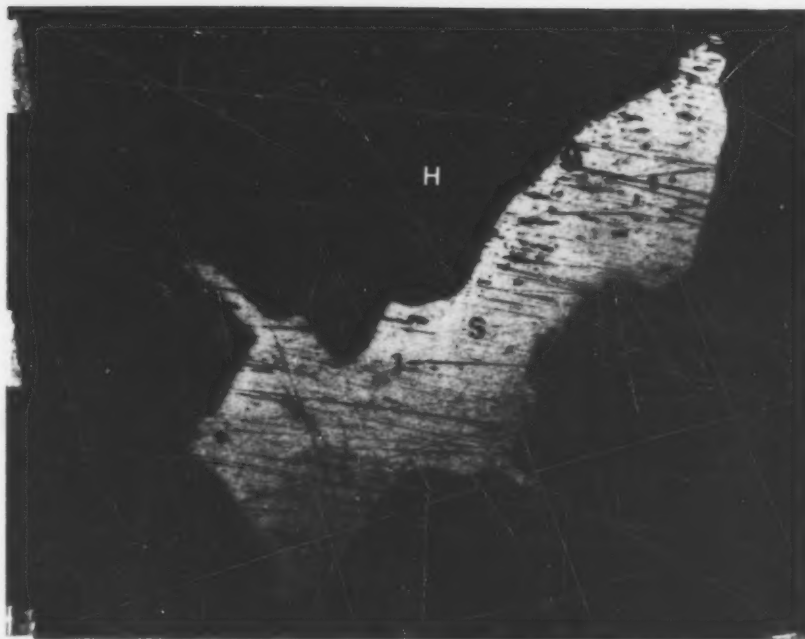


FIGURE 6 Replacement of sylvite (S) by halite (H). Salt horse sample from PCA, RPC #5042.



FIGURE 7 Remnant sylvite (S) grain in halite (H). The embagment cusps are typical replacement tetures. Salt horse sample from PCA, RPC #5042. The white bar equals 1 mm.

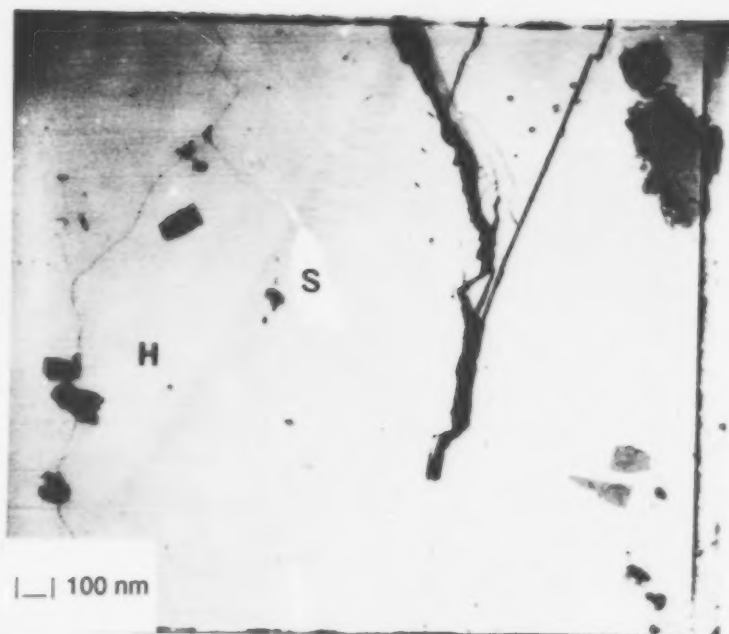


FIGURE 8 Barren halite (H) zone with anhydrite (A) and remnant sylvite (S) in halite. The white bar equals 100 microns.

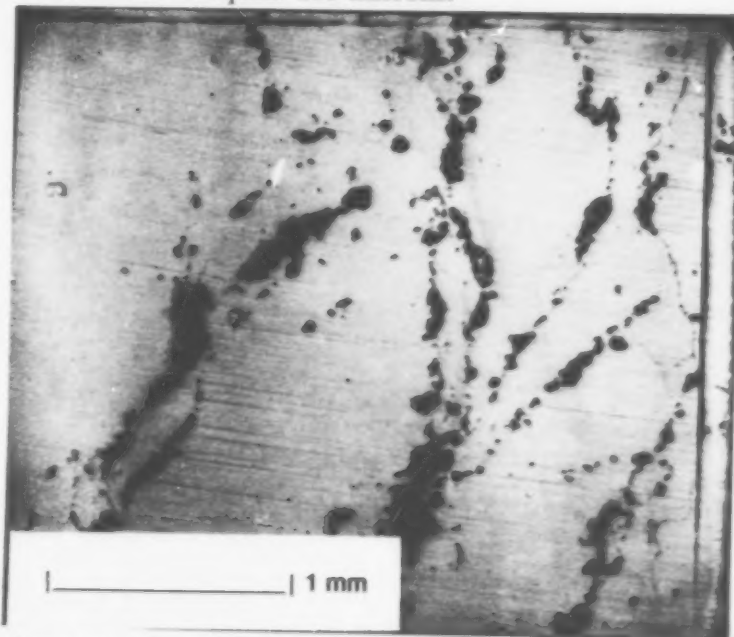


FIGURE 9 Concentration and alignment of clay minerals about composite halite grains. Black areas are clays, dark area is halite and the white areas are Fe oxides. The white bar equals 1 mm.

6.0 EVALUATION OF THE DENISON POTACAN CIRCUIT FOR SAMPLES COLLECTED JUNE 8, 1988

A suite of mill samples were collected by Denison Potacan personnel on June 8, 1988. The mill flow sheet is given in Appendix A-3. A list of the samples collected and the mill balance is given in Table 3. The chemical analyses of the ore samples is given in Appendix A-4 and the sieve analysis and liberation data is given in Appendix A-5.

The liberation curves and weighted modal mineralogy of the coarse rougher flotation circuit is given in Figure 10. The grind and the predicted grind are the same (d80 225 microns), however the grain size distribution is too wide. The grain size curve for the grind should be steeper. Much of the coarse liberated sylvite is reporting to the tails. At 1000 microns equal amounts (2.0%) of liberated sylvite are in both the tails and the concentrate (Figure 11). For the material finer than 1000 microns, nearly all of the liberated sylvite reports to the concentrate, as demonstrated by the nearly flat cumulative curve for the tails (Figures 10 and 11).

The coarse material goes to a regrind circuit where it is reduced to a d80 of 200 microns, however, the grain size distribution is too wide; approximately 20% of the feed is coarser than 1000 microns (Figure 12) which represents 1.0% of the available sylvite (Figure 13). In this circuit some of the coarse liberated sylvite reports to the tails and also some of the fine liberated sylvite reports to the tails.

The feed for the fines rougher flotation circuit has a d80 of approximately 180 microns, however less than 5.0% of the ore is greater than 1000 microns (Figure 14). Very little of the liberated sylvite reports to the tails (Figure 14b and 15).

TABLE 3

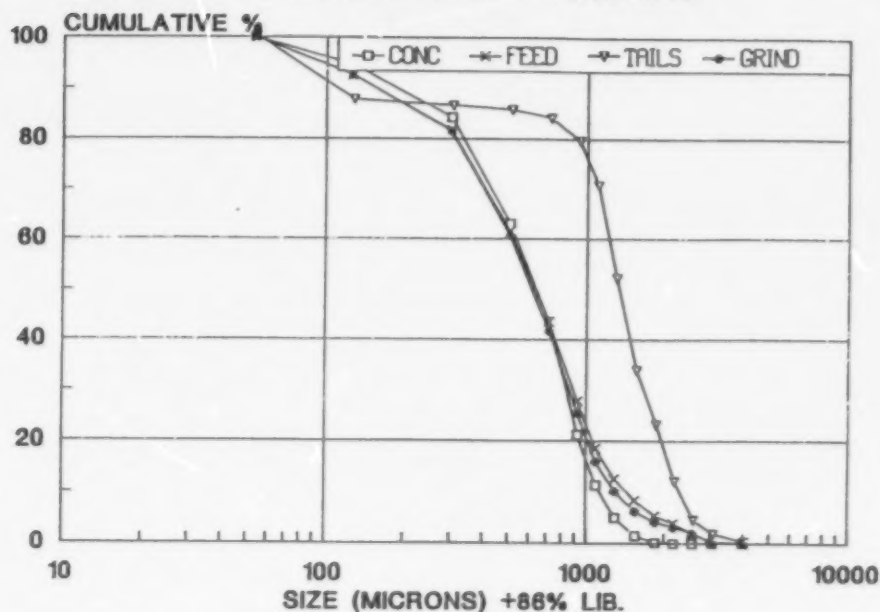
Samples collected from the Denison Potacan mill and the mill balance.

RPC No.	Description	Tonnes/Hr.	Mill Balance
	Mill Feed	449.0	100%
5200	Reagent Drum Discharge	238.0	53%
	Recleaner Tails	4.4	1%
5199	Coarse Flotation Feed	242.4	54%
5201	Coarse Flotation Concentrate	75.3	17%
5202	Coarse Flotation Tails	167.1	37%
5203	Fines Flotation Feed	184.2	41%
5204	Fines Flotation Concentrate	86.5	19%
5205	Fines Flotation Tails	97.7	22%
5206	Regrind Flotation Feed	165.0	37%
5207	Regrind Flotation Conc.	30.8	7%
5208	Regrind Flotation Tails	134.2	30%

DENISON LIBERATION STUDY

ROUGHER FLOTATION CIRCUIT JUNE 8/88

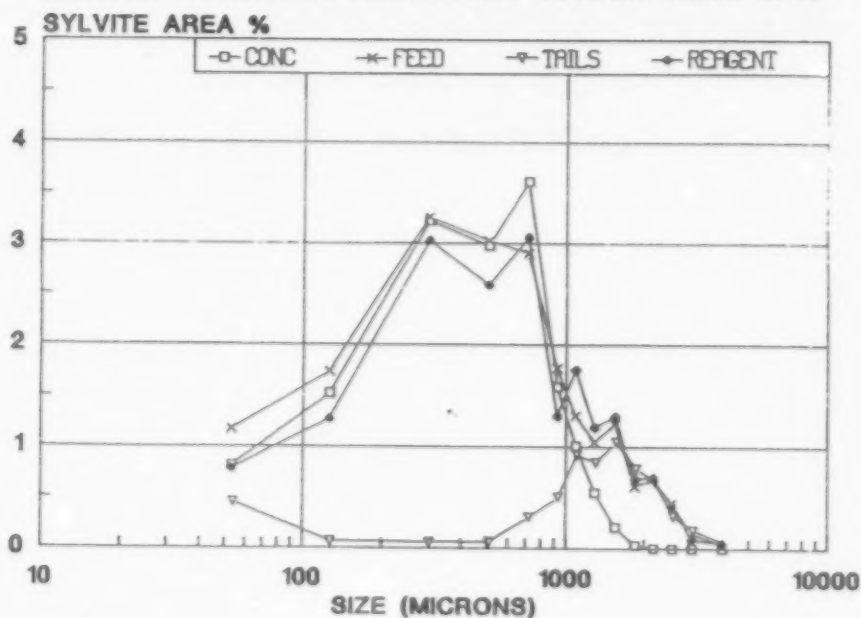
21



A

DENISON MODAL MINERALOGY

COARSE ROUGHER FLOTATION CIRCUIT JUNE 8/88



B

FIGURE 10 Liberation curves (A) and weighted modal mineralogy (B) for the coarse rougher flotation circuit. The grind curve in Figure A is the accumulated grain size of the rougher feed. In Figure B, the modal mineralogy is weighted by the mill balance.

DENISON LIBERATION STUDY

ROUGHER FLOTATION CIRCUIT JUNE 8/88

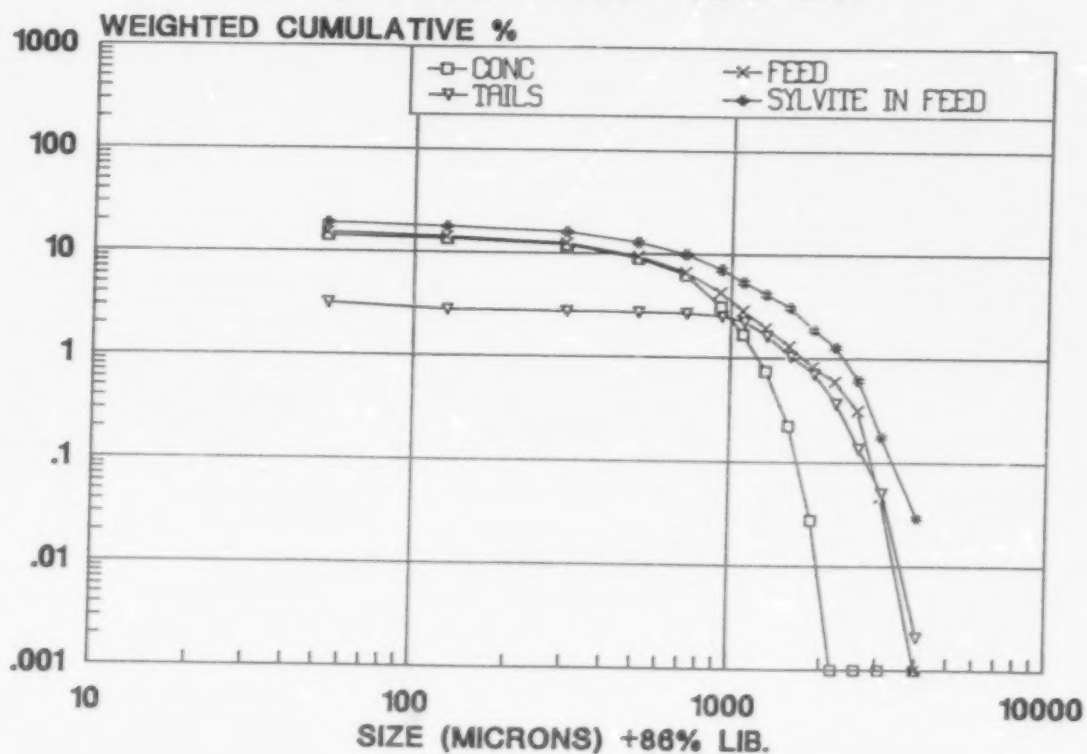
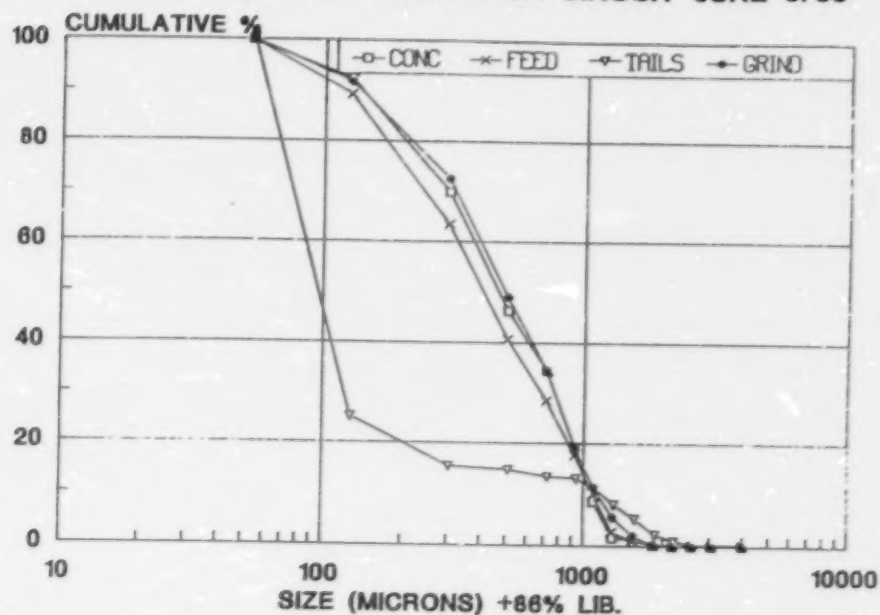


FIGURE 11 Weighted liberation curves for the coarse rougher flotation circuit. The weighting factor is the mill balance. The sylvite in the feed is both the liberated and unliberated sylvite.

DENISON LIBERATION STUDY

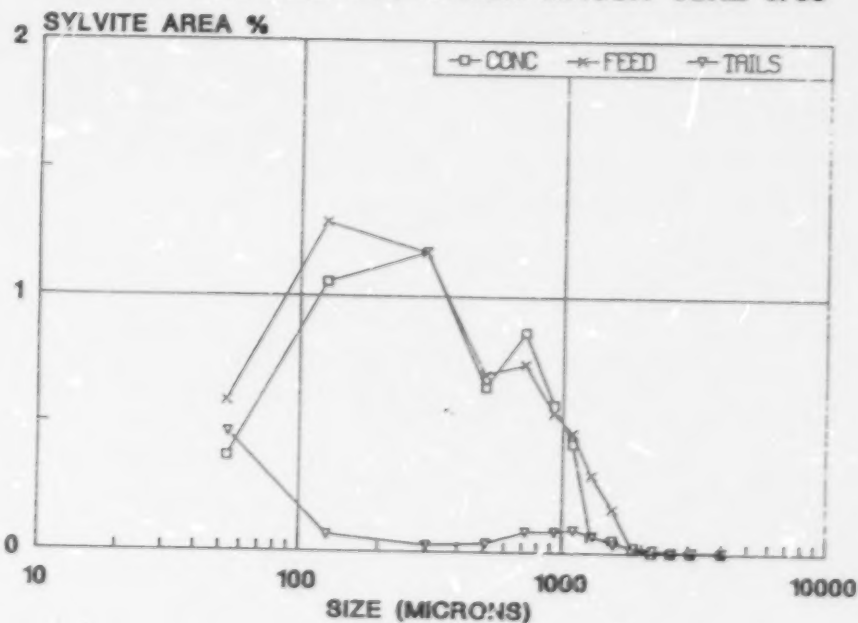
REGRIND ROUGHER FLOTATION CIRCUIT JUNE 8/88



A

DENISON MODAL MINERALOGY

REGRIND ROUGHER FLOTATION CIRCUIT JUNE 8/88



B

FIGURE 12 Liberation curves (A) and weighted modal mineralogy (B) for the regrind rougher flotation circuit. The grind curve in Figure A is the accumulated grain size of the rougher feed. In Figure B, the modal mineralogy is weighted by the mill balance.

DENISON LIBERATION STUDY

REGRIND ROUGHER FLOTATION CIRCUIT JUNE 8/88

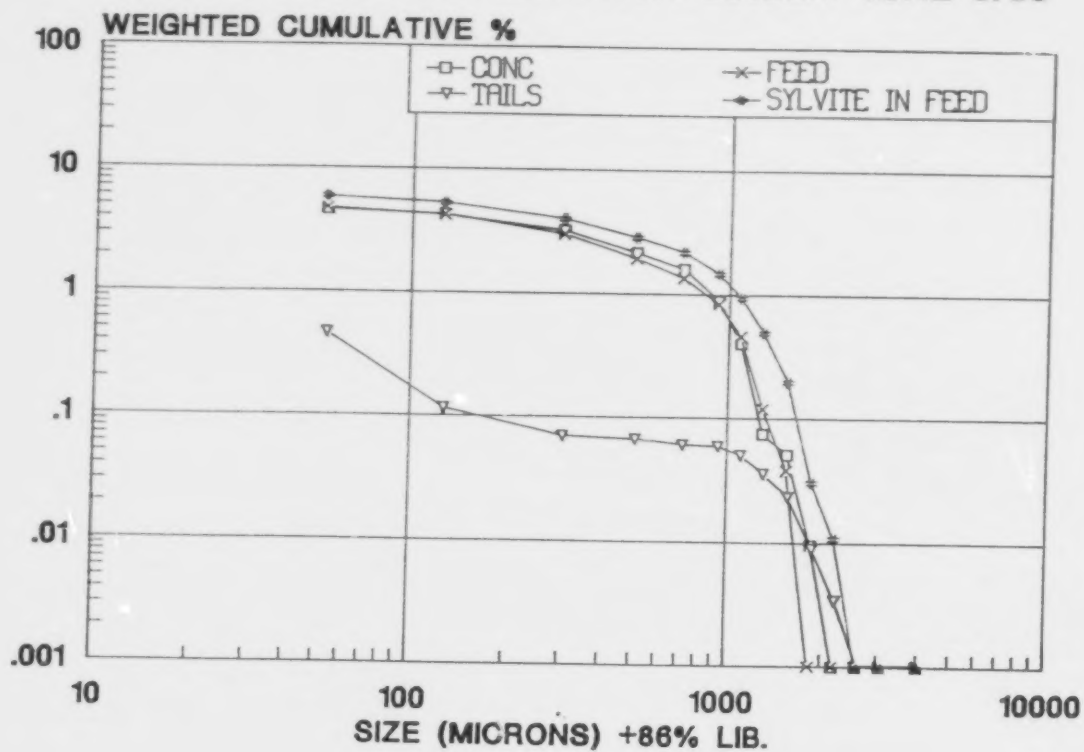
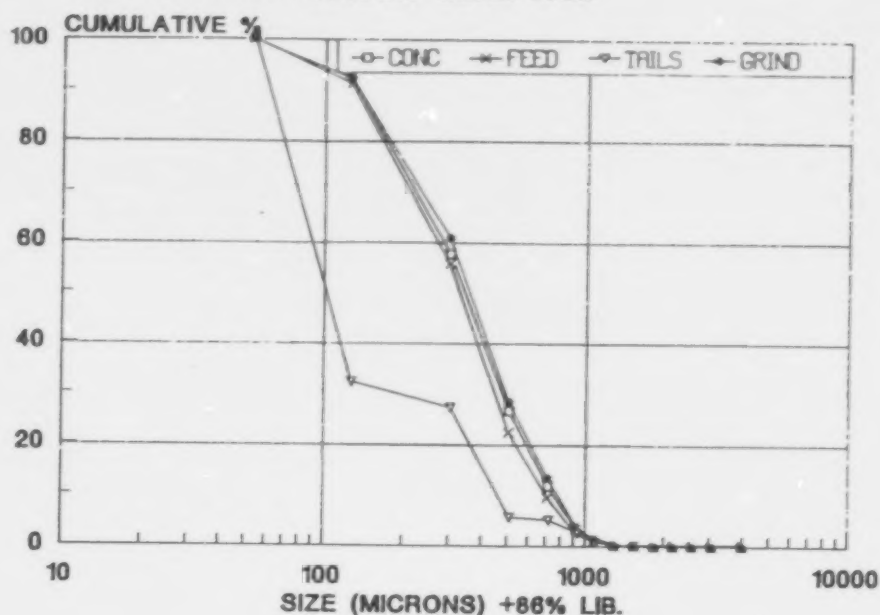


FIGURE 13 Weighted liberation curves for the regrind rougher flotation circuit. The weighting factor is the mill balance. The sylvite in the feed is both the liberated and unliberated sylvite.

DENISON LIBERATION STUDY

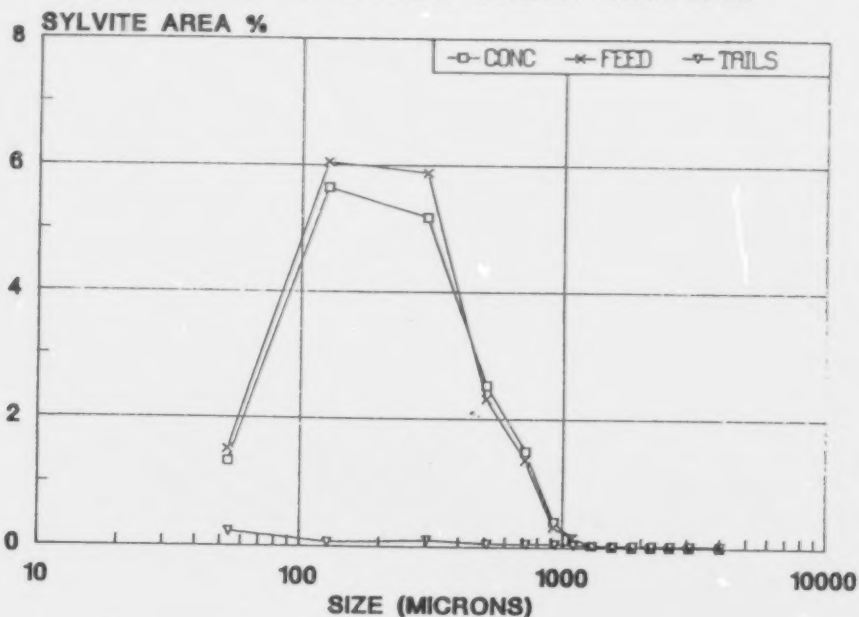
FINE ROUGHER CIRCUIT JUNE 8/88



A

DENISON MODAL MINERALOGY

FINE ROUGHER FLOTATION CIRCUIT JUNE 8/88



B

FIGURE 14 Liberation curves (A) and weighted modal mineralogy (B) for the fines rougher flotation circuit. The grind curve in Figure A is the accumulated grain size of the rougher feed. In Figure B, the modal mineralogy is weighted by the mill balance.

DENISON LIBERATION STUDY

FINES ROUGHER CIRCUIT JUNE 8/88

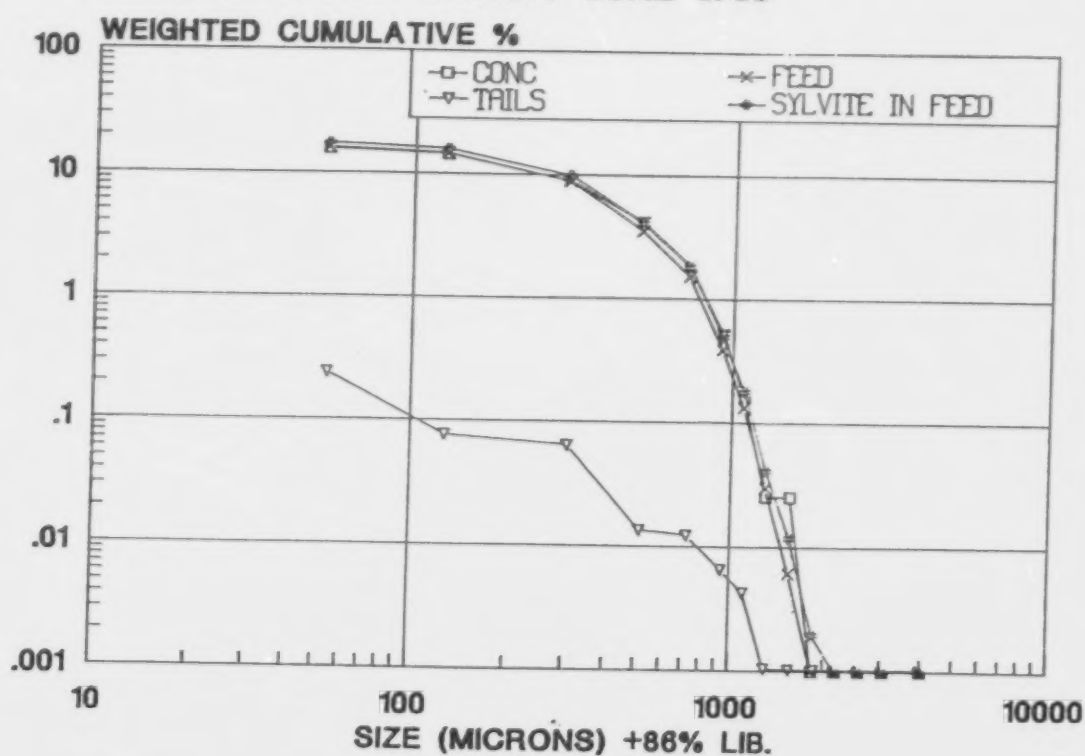


FIGURE 15 Weighted liberation curves for the fines rougher flotation circuit. The weighting factor is the mill balance. The sylvite in the feed is both the liberated and unliberated sylvite.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The composition of the ore is variable across the sylvinite bed with no obvious systematic variations. The texture of the ore can be best described as gneissic and this results in irregular grain boundaries which may cause problems in achieving a good liberation. The metamorphic grade of the deposit is probably lower greenschist as inferred from the clay mineralogy and the boron minerals.

Salt horses have a Br chemistry similar to the ore and texturally the halite replaced the sylvite. The salt horses are the result of NaCl saturated brines dissolving the sylvite and precipitating halite in channelways in the sylvinite.

In the coarse and regrind rougher flotation circuits much of the coarse (>1000 micron) liberated sylvite reported to the tails. Overall the fines rougher flotation circuit had the best performance, and it had the least amount of material greater than 1000 microns. In both the regrind and the fines circuit there was a slight increase in the amount of sylvite in the less than 60 micron fraction.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

To further understand the genesis of salt horses fluid inclusion and isotopic studies should be undertaken. This should give an indication as to the origin of the brine and its composition.

To better determine the metamorphic grade of the deposit, the fluid inclusions should be studied and the clay and boron assemblages further studied. It may be necessary to produce these assemblages experimentally.

The grain size distribution of the crushed ore should be narrower, that is the grain size distribution should be between 100 and 1000 microns. Bench followed by pilot tests should be carried in order to determine the best way to narrow the grain size distribution.

Test should be carried out to improve the flotation of coarse liberated sylvite. The mill personnel have observed that the non-floating coarse sylvite has a dark red colour. No reasons for this coloration were found during very preliminary mineralogical investigations. A more extensive mineralogical studies should be preformed.

If changes are made to the circuits, another image analysis survey would be useful in order to evaluate the changes and find other areas where improvements could be made.

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APPENDIX A-1
SAMPLE CATALOGUE

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DENISON POTACAN
Note: Due to budget constraints not all samples collected were studied in detail.		
5051	Sample # 1975 Potacan	
5052	Sample # 1976	
5053	Sample # 1977	
5054	Sample # 1979	
5055	Sample # 1974	
5056	Sample # 1982	
5057	Sample # 1983	
5058	Sample # 1984	
5059	Sample # 1985	
5060	Sample # 1986	
5061	Sample # 1987	
5062	Sample # 1988	
5063	Sample # 1989	
5064	Sample # 1990 (AIA chord measurements)	
5065	Sample # 1991 (AIA chord measurements)	
5066	Sample # 1992	
5067	Sample # 1993	
5068	Sample # 1994	
5069	Mineralized ore #2	
5070	Barren ore #2 1980	
5071	Barren ore # 1	
5105	Gray clay from E zone 2901	
5106	Red brown clay from DH #87-10-E zone	
5107	Barren zone sylvinite bed Potacan 2903	
5108	Barren zone middle (same as 2903) Potacan 2904	
5109	Barren zone (bottom as 2903) Potacan 2905	
5110	Barren zone bottom (same as 2906) Potacan 2908	
5111	Barren zone middle as 2906 Potacan 2907	
5116	Denison Foliated ore 2967:	
	A: perpendicular to foliation and lineation	
	B: parallel to lineation and perpendicular to foliation	

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DENISON POTACAN
5117	Denison anhydrite 2965	
5118	Large dia. core	
5119	Borates Denison 2968	
5120	Borates Denison 2969	
5121	Borates Denison 2970	
5122	Borates Denison 2971	
Samples 5189 to 5191 were analyzed by AIA and the results were used as a demo.		
5189	Coarse rougher concentrate	
5190	Coarse rougher tails	
5191	Coarse rougher feed	
5192	Mill circuit clays. Thickeners U/F Aug. 27, 1987	
5193	Grey-green clay sample taken from a halite sample. The sample was taken at the E-zone - Upper halite contact in the 11-280 slope of the Denison Potacan Potash Company's mine.	
5194	Grey-green clay sample taken from a halite sample. The sample was taken one meter below the E-zone Upper halite contact in the 11-280 stope of the Denison Potacan Company's mine.	
5195	Orange clay sample taken from a halite sample. The sample was taken at the E-zone - Upper halite contact in the 11-280 stope of the Denison Potacan Potash Company's mine.	
Samples 5196 to 5198 were collected to evaluate recovery, however they were too agglomerated to be analysis by AIA		
5196	Denison - poor recovery - regrind feed May 17, 1988	
5197	Denison - poor recovery - regrind conc. May 17, 1988	
5198	Denison - poor recovery - regrind tail May 17, 1988	
5199A	Crystallization product May 18, 1988	
5199	Coarse rougher feed June 8/88	
5200	Denison coarse reagentizing drum discharge June 8/88	
5201	Coarse rougher concentrate June 8/88	

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DENISON POTACAN
5202	Coarse rougher tailings June 8/88	
5203	Fines rougher feed June 8/88	
5204	Fines rougher concentrate June 8/88	
5205	Fines Rougher tailings June 8/88	
5206	Regrind rougher feed June 8/88	
5207	Regrind rougher concentrate June 8/88	
5208	Regrind rougher tailings June 8/88	
5209	Slimes flotation feed June 8/88	
5210	Slimes flotation concentrate June 8/88	
5211	Slimes flotation tails June 8/88	

APPENDIX A-2
BR CONTENT OF HALITE AND SYLVITE

PCA HALITE 5023

	NA WT%	K WT%	CL WT%	BR PPM	TOTAL
HALITE	39.31	.00	59.27	20	98.58
	39.91	.08	61.31	90	101.31
	39.73	.04	60.76	192	100.55
	40.08	.06	61.86	42	102.00
	39.62	.06	60.87	0	100.55
	40.59	.06	61.36	0	102.01
	39.75	.04	60.96	0	100.75
	40.25	.02	62.57	153	102.86
	40.92	.08	63.23	176	104.25
	40.37	.00	61.31	0	101.68
	39.81	.08	61.61	26	101.50
	40.17	.02	62.01	0	102.20
	40.36	.08	62.12	54	102.57
	40.02	.03	65.93	16	105.98
	39.53	.07	61.46	0	101.06
	38.88	.03	60.06	54	98.98
	39.26	.07	61.12	38	100.45
	39.34	.04	60.44	0	99.82
	39.06	.05	61.72	48	100.83
	39.53	.04	62.46	0	102.03

PCA ORE 5034

	NA	K	CL	BR	TOTAL
	WT%	WT%	WT%	PPM	
SYLVITE	.05	52.89	44.87	473	97.86
	.03	53.39	47.82	1221	101.36
	.14	52.98	46.97	1052	100.20
	.01	53.63	45.85	500	99.54
	.93	52.96	47.84	985	101.83
	.05	54.13	47.39	3635	101.93
	.04	53.49	44.39	2439	98.16
	.02	54.52	46.07	3848	100.99
	.14	53.51	47.02	3353	101.01
	.05	54.83	46.76	535	101.69
	.02	53.65	44.83	420	98.54
	.23	53.74	45.58	3336	99.88
	.08	53.90	45.87	2870	100.14
	.09	53.76	45.58	3167	99.75
	.04	53.53	45.20	2686	99.04
	.07	52.95	44.93	4000	98.35
	.11	53.55	44.98	3164	98.96
	.10	53.44	45.53	2338	99.30
	.04	54.46	46.95	2743	101.72
	.09	54.04	46.89	250	101.05
HALITE	39.02	.03	59.92	609	99.03
	39.22	.01	58.68	166	97.93
	39.03	.08	59.29	297	98.43
	38.76	.11	58.97	609	97.90
	38.85	.04	58.29	235	97.20
	38.87	.20	58.26	204	97.35
	38.90	.12	59.52	125	98.55
	38.55	.23	57.27	590	96.11
	38.84	.09	60.03	508	99.01
	39.17	.29	60.68	302	100.17
	39.01	.10	58.22	499	97.38
	39.13	.00	58.54	410	97.71
	38.87	.11	60.03	274	99.04
	38.00	.00	58.03	300	96.06
	39.25	.10	59.92	422	99.31
	40.17	.03	57.95	123	98.16
	39.00	.02	60.33	486	99.40
	39.72	.10	59.57	417	99.43
	38.46	.08	59.57	143	98.12
	39.96	.09	58.45	440	98.54

PCA SALT HORSE 5042A

	NA WT%	K WT%	CL WT%	BR PPM	TOTAL
SYLVITE	.12	56.74	46.67	1993	103.73
	.15	55.08	45.04	1934	100.46
	.27	54.57	46.06	1103	101.01
	.33	55.83	45.74	854	101.99
	.12	55.19	46.60	935	102.00
	.74	55.12	46.86	991	102.82
	.23	54.62	46.32	1226	101.29
	.06	55.03	45.36	2477	100.70
	.19	54.96	46.43	2293	101.81
	1.31	54.64	46.33	1577	102.44
	1.11	55.08	46.08	2817	102.55
	.51	55.12	46.39	1095	102.13
	.25	56.52	47.22	1374	104.13
	.21	57.19	46.56	3934	104.35
	.17	57.14	46.91	2214	104.44
	.07	56.25	45.57	2188	102.11
	1.61	54.37	45.78	1606	101.92
	.34	55.44	46.09	1210	101.99
	.26	56.20	46.98	1973	103.64
	.18	56.83	46.32	2151	103.55
HALITE	40.46	.04	59.06	0	99.56
	41.61	.10	60.35	164	102.08
	40.82	.03	62.06	315	102.94
	40.50	.09	59.85	31	100.44
	40.83	.03	60.73	376	101.68
	40.24	.04	61.10	106	101.39
	39.99	.08	60.18	260	100.28
	40.05	.06	60.11	56	100.23
	41.34	.17	60.62	189	102.15
	40.74	.06	59.57	145	100.38
	40.51	.12	60.36	448	101.03
	41.56	.15	60.09	384	101.84
	41.44	.11	61.86	0	103.41
	40.78	.07	59.58	211	100.45
	40.25	.06	60.90	188	101.23
	40.21	.09	60.66	347	100.99
	39.42	.16	61.08	296	100.69
	40.12	.07	59.89	154	100.10
	40.39	.09	58.35	101	98.84
	39.87	.04	59.13	267	99.07

POTACAN ORE 5064

	NA	K	CL	BR	TOTAL
	WT%	WT%	WT%	PPM	
SYLVITE	.13	50.34	46.36	2343	97.06
	.11	50.48	46.83	2098	97.63
	.17	50.39	46.80	2326	97.59
	.15	50.41	47.19	2377	97.99
	.22	50.49	47.49	2267	98.42
	.22	50.06	46.61	2114	97.10
	.16	49.65	47.56	2103	97.58
	.17	51.28	47.83	2527	99.53
	.12	50.79	47.60	2210	98.73
	.24	51.08	46.80	1607	98.28
	.14	51.28	46.92	2275	98.57
	.15	51.53	47.35	1845	99.21
	.13	51.72	46.39	2036	98.44
	.18	51.00	47.31	2024	98.69
	.14	51.31	47.53	2265	99.21
	.21	50.90	47.18	1996	98.49
	.32	50.75	47.80	2137	99.08
	.17	50.58	47.08	1199	97.95
	.19	50.78	46.95	2389	98.16
	.18	51.08	48.22	1426	99.62
HALITE	40.51	.02	61.29	73	101.83
	41.73	.05	61.47	224	103.27
	40.94	.00	60.78	21	101.72
	41.42	.08	60.82	52	102.33
	40.97	.08	61.41	66	102.47
	40.75	.08	61.01	341	101.87
	40.09	.02	60.88	229	101.01
	40.35	.02	61.84	265	102.24
	41.04	.03	61.15	62	102.23
	40.68	.03	60.17	181	100.90
	40.18	.01	61.20	212	101.41
	40.14	.06	60.88	257	101.11
	41.05	.01	60.93	0	101.99
	40.31	.11	60.85	422	101.31
	40.08	.03	60.79	73	100.91
	40.52	.04	60.80	144	101.37
	40.32	.10	61.37	270	101.82
	40.01	.05	60.52	129	100.59
	40.21	.10	60.08	152	100.41
	40.97	.07	61.04	187	102.10

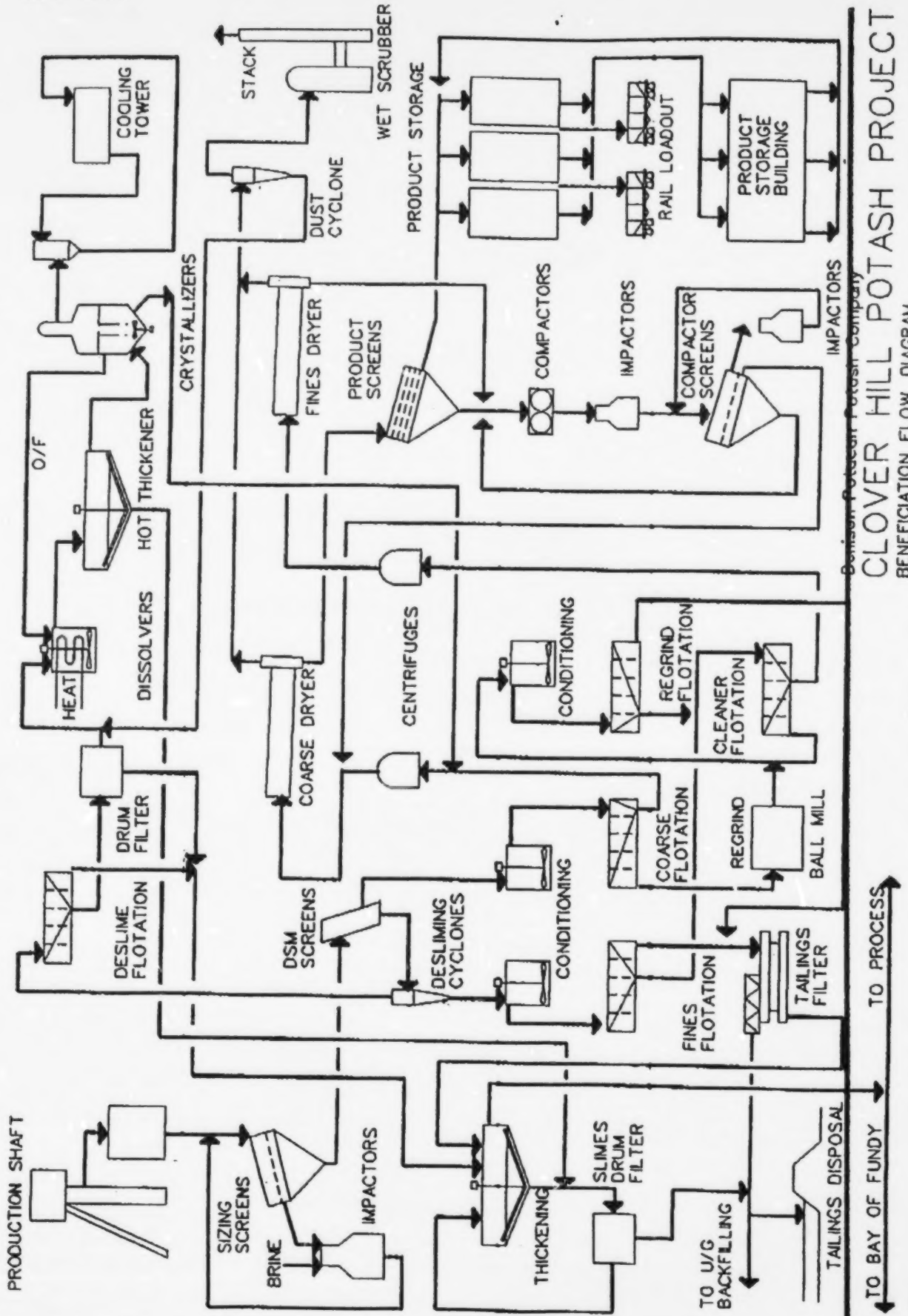
POTACAN ORE 5065

	NA	K	CL	BR	TOTAL
	WT%	WT%	WT%	PPM	
SYLVITE	.30	51.44	44.21	2689	96.22
	.17	51.75	44.04	1954	96.16
	1.21	50.27	44.68	509	96.21
	.23	52.02	44.48	983	96.83
	.42	50.79	44.67	1083	95.99
	.53	51.63	45.87	3515	98.38
	.23	51.83	44.05	3552	96.47
	.19	51.62	44.70	1293	96.64
	.86	49.79	44.22	1195	94.99
	.40	50.06	44.07	2363	94.77
HALITE	39.35	.08	57.88	105	97.32
	40.23	.08	57.04	197	97.37
	39.66	.05	56.93	171	96.66
	39.41	.11	57.40	21	96.92
	39.41	.08	57.24	42	96.73
	39.99	.04	57.53	0	97.56
	39.92	.09	57.46	129	97.48
	38.68	.16	55.84	302	94.71
	39.66	.04	57.51	160	97.23
	40.00	.04	57.93	203	97.99

POTACAN HORSE 5070

	NA	K	CL	BR	TOTAL
	WT%	WT%	WT%	PPM	
SYLVITE	.18	50.89	45.27	2096	96.55
	.30	50.89	47.22	2235	98.63
	.28	50.76	47.22	1024	98.36
	.36	50.66	46.55	1224	97.69
	.28	51.06	46.23	2114	97.78
	.70	51.13	48.01	2102	100.05
	.17	51.09	47.63	1862	99.08
	.31	51.16	47.12	1225	98.71
	.30	51.72	47.10	1096	99.23
	.79	51.42	48.14	1333	100.48
HALITE	40.15	.07	61.16	156	101.40
	39.80	.01	61.63	159	101.46
	40.47	.02	61.18	312	101.70
	39.74	.06	62.07	64	101.88
	40.02	.09	61.48	147	101.60
	39.78	.07	61.48	163	101.35
	40.00	.08	62.10	48	102.18
	39.12	.02	60.95	244	100.11
	40.02	.08	61.83	321	101.96
	39.82	.05	62.20	89	102.08
	40.07	.02	62.33	87	102.43
	39.73	.06	63.27	56	103.07
	40.03	.04	61.93	106	102.01
	39.92	.07	60.83	64	100.83
	39.69	.04	61.86	202	101.61
	39.63	.01	62.01	68	101.66
	39.25	.04	62.93	113	102.23
	39.75	.06	62.12	54	101.94
	39.77	.01	61.93	118	101.72
	39.65	.05	61.76	194	101.48

APPENDIX A-3
DENISON POTACAN CONCENTRATOR FLOWSHEET



TOTAL P. 02

Benison Potash Potash Company

CLOVER HILL POTASH PROJECT

BENEFICIATION FLOW DIAGRAM

APPENDIX A-4
CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MILL SAMPLES
COLLECTED JUNE 1988

TABLE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF DENISON POTACAN MILL SAMPLES COLLECTED JUNE 8, 1988

DESCRIPTION	COARSE		COARSE		COARSE		FINE		FINE		REGR		REGR		REGR		REGR		REGR		SLIMES		SLIMES		SLIMES		SLIMES	
	ROUGH	FEED	REAG	D	ROUGH	CONC	TAILS	FEED	ROUGH	CONC	ROUGH	FEED	ROUGH	CONC	ROUGH	FEED	ROUGH	FEED	ROUGH	FEED	ROUGH	FEED	ROUGH	FEED	ROUGH	FEED	ROUGH	FEED
SAMPLE	5199	5200	5201	5202	5203	5204	5205	5206	5207	5208	5209	5210	5211	5212	5213	5214	5215	5216	5217	5218	5219	5220	5221	5222	5223	5224	5225	5226
WT%																												
K	21.10	19.36	49.32	7.76	21.81	48.41	1.27	8.83	41.58	5.40	26.35	44.78	13.56															
CA	.13	nd	.04	nd	nd	.10	.05	nd	.09	.19	.22	.10	.35															
NA	22.48	23.70	2.87	31.07	22.07	4.29	36.78	31.70	7.87	34.06	18.57	6.44	29.20															
CL	53.20	53.50	45.94	56.05	53.27	45.26	59.23	57.77	49.09	57.95	52.24	50.51	55.06															
S04																												
INSOLUBLES																												
TOTAL	96.91	96.56	98.17	94.88	97.14	98.05	97.32	98.30	98.62	97.60	97.37	101.83	98.16															
NORM																												
SYLVITE K	40.23	36.91	94.04	14.80	41.58	92.30	2.42	16.84	79.27	10.30	50.23	85.37	25.85															
HALITE NA	57.15	60.25	7.30	78.98	56.09	10.89	93.48	80.58	19.99	86.58	47.19	16.37	74.21															
ANAL. CL	53.20	53.50	45.94	56.05	53.27	45.26	59.23	57.77	49.09	57.95	52.24	50.51	55.06															
CAL. CL	53.80	54.10	49.14	54.95	53.80	50.50	57.86	56.89	49.82	57.42	52.51	50.53	57.31															
ANHYDRITE	.44	.00	.14	.00	.00	.34	.15	.00	.31	.65	.75	.34	1.19															
CAL S04	.31	.00	.10	.00	.00	.24	.11	.00	.22	.46	.53	.24	.84															
INSOLUBLES	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00															
NORM TOTAL	97.82	97.16	101.47	93.78	97.67	103.53	96.06	97.42	99.57	97.52	98.17	102.08	101.26															

APPENDIX A-5
SIEVE ANALYSIS, MODAL MINERALOGY AND LIBERATION
DATA OF SAMPLE COLLECTED, JUNE 1988

TABLE
DENISON POTACAN NORMALIZED SIEVE ANALYSES OF MILL SAMPLES JUNE 8/88

[illegible]

COARSE ROUGHER FEED RPC #5199

SYLVITE AREA & FRACTIO PLOTS	HALITE	SYLVITE	DISS		SYLVITE	HALITE	SYLVITE	DISS	% HALITE DISSOL.	WT FACT.	MILL WEIGHTED	SYLVITE AREA &
			HALITE	HALITE								
-75 NM	53	27.50	45.00	27.50	37.93	62.07	37.93	100.00	3.48	2.16	1.17	.54
+75	126	32.50	35.10	32.40	48.08	51.92	47.93	99.69	6.19	3.21	1.74	
+212	300	35.80	28.50	35.70	55.68	44.32	55.52	99.72	13.62	6.04	3.26	
+425	505	36.50	27.40	36.10	57.12	42.88	56.49	98.90	13.07	5.60	3.03	
+600	714	40.50	19.00	40.50	68.07	31.93	68.07	100.00	16.82	5.37	2.90	
+850	922	40.40	19.70	39.90	67.22	32.78	66.39	98.76	10.01	3.28	1.77	
+1.00MM	1086	41.90	16.10	41.90	72.24	27.76	72.24	100.00	8.73	2.42	1.31	
+1.18	1285	43.80	12.60	43.70	77.66	22.34	77.48	99.77	8.67	1.94	1.05	
+1.40	1543	40.70	18.60	40.70	68.63	31.37	68.63	100.00	7.20	2.26	1.22	
+1.70	1844	42.70	14.70	42.60	74.39	25.61	74.22	99.77	4.40	1.13	.61	
+2.00	2173	42.10	16.00	41.90	72.46	27.54	72.12	99.52	4.54	1.25	.68	
+2.36	2571	36.90	26.90	36.20	57.84	42.16	56.74	98.10	1.96	.83	.45	
+2.80	3063	42.00	16.70	41.30	71.55	28.45	70.36	98.33	.96	.27	.15	
+3.35	4000	49.60	9.67	40.70	83.68	16.32	68.67	82.06	.36	.06	.03	
									100.01	35.82	19.34	

MODAL MINERALOGY OF DENISON POTACAN SAMPLES COLLECTED JUNE 8, 1988

COARSE REAGENTIZING DRUM DISCHARGE #5200

SYLVITE AREA % FRACTIO PLOTS	DISS				DISS		% HALITE DISSOL.	WT FACT.	MILL WEIGHTED	WT =	.53 SYLVITE AREA
	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE					
-75 NM	53	32.70	34.80	32.50	48.44	51.56	48.15	99.39	2.86	1.47	.78
+75	126	35.30	29.40	35.30	54.56	45.44	54.56	100.00	5.29	2.40	1.27
+212	300	36.10	27.90	36.10	56.41	43.59	56.41	100.00	13.11	5.72	3.03
+425	505	38.40	23.20	38.40	62.34	37.66	62.34	100.00	12.97	4.88	2.59
+600	714	39.40	21.30	39.30	64.91	35.09	64.74	99.75	16.46	5.78	3.06
+850	922	43.00	14.00	43.00	75.44	24.56	75.44	100.00	10.02	2.46	1.30
+1.00MM	1086	39.30	21.60	39.10	64.53	35.47	64.20	99.49	9.36	3.32	1.76
+1.18	1285	42.60	14.80	42.60	74.22	25.78	74.22	100.00	8.74	2.25	1.19
+1.40	1543	41.60	17.10	41.20	70.87	29.13	70.19	99.04	8.44	2.46	1.30
+1.70	1844	42.40	15.30	42.30	73.48	26.52	73.31	99.76	4.88	1.29	.69
+2.00	2173	41.60	16.90	41.50	71.11	28.89	70.94	99.76	4.57	1.32	.70
+2.36	2571	40.70	21.20	38.10	65.75	34.25	61.55	93.61	2.34	.80	.42
+2.80	3063	43.20	14.70	42.00	74.61	25.39	72.54	97.22	.69	.18	.09
+3.35	4000	40.70	21.50	37.70	65.43	34.57	60.61	92.63	.26	.09	.05
								99.99	34.43	18.25	

MODAL MINERALOGY OF DENISON POTACAN SAMPLES COLLECTED JUNE 8, 1988

COARSE ROUGHER CONCENTRATE #5201

FRACTIO	PLOTS	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	SYLVITE	DISS	DISS	HALITE	DISSOL.	WT	MILL	WT =
+38 NM	53	11.70	76.70	11.60	13.24	86.76	13.12	99.15	5.50	4.77	81	FACT.	WEIGHTED	SYLVITE &
+75	126	9.22	81.70	9.07	10.14	89.86	9.98	98.37	9.99	8.98	1.53			
+212	300	7.96	84.20	7.88	8.64	91.36	8.55	98.99	20.76	18.97	3.22			
+425	505	9.30	81.90	8.83	10.20	89.80	9.68	94.95	19.49	17.50	2.98			
+600	714	7.07	86.00	6.90	7.60	92.40	7.41	97.60	23.01	21.26	3.61			
+850	922	6.63	87.00	6.37	7.08	92.92	6.80	96.08	10.07	9.36	1.59			
+1.00MM	1086	5.78	88.70	5.47	6.12	93.88	5.79	94.64	6.33	5.94	1.01			
+1.18	1285	2.80	94.70	2.50	2.87	97.13	2.56	89.29	3.33	3.23	.55			
+1.40	1543	4.23	92.00	3.74	4.40	95.60	3.89	88.42	1.29	1.23	.21			
+1.70	1844	7.67	85.10	7.19	8.27	91.73	7.75	93.74	.21	.19	.03			
+2.00	2173	31.98	50.83	16.86	38.62	61.38	20.36	52.72	.03	.02	.00			
+2.36	2571	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00			
+2.80	3063	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00			
+3.35	4000	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00			
				31.98					100.01	91.46	15.55			

COARSE ROUGHER TAILINGS #5202

SYLVITE AREA & FRACTIO PLOTS	DISS			HALITE SYLVITE	HALITE DISSOL.	DISS % HALITE	WT FACT.	MILL WEIGHTED	WT = SYLVITE AREA &		
	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE								
-75 NM	53	37.20	26.10	36.70	58.77	41.23	57.98	98.66	2.85	1.18	.43
+75	126	49.10	1.77	49.10	96.52	3.48	96.52	100.00	3.67	.13	.05
+212	300	49.70	.59	49.70	98.83	1.17	98.83	100.00	9.52	.11	.04
+425	505	49.70	.68	49.70	98.64	1.36	98.64	100.00	9.63	.13	.05
+600	714	48.60	2.79	48.60	94.57	5.43	94.57	100.00	14.44	.78	.29
+850	922	46.60	6.94	46.50	87.04	12.96	86.85	99.79	10.19	1.32	.49
+1.00MM	1086	44.20	11.90	43.90	78.79	21.21	78.25	99.32	11.55	2.45	.91
+1.18	1285	43.80	12.50	43.70	77.80	22.20	77.62	99.77	10.12	2.25	.83
+1.40	1543	43.40	14.90	41.70	74.44	25.56	71.53	96.08	10.94	2.80	1.03
+1.70	1844	43.30	17.70	39.10	70.98	29.02	64.10	90.30	7.19	2.09	.77
+2.00	2173	42.90	17.30	39.80	71.26	28.74	66.11	92.77	6.05	1.74	.64
+2.36	2571	40.10	20.30	39.60	66.39	33.61	65.56	98.75	2.44	.82	.30
+2.80	3063	40.90	26.20	32.90	60.95	39.05	49.03	80.44	1.14	.45	.16
+3.35	4000	39.30	26.00	34.70	60.18	39.82	53.14	88.30	.30	.12	.04
									100.03	16.35	6.05

FINES ROUGHER FEED #5203

SYLVITE AREA & FRACTIO PLOTS												
		DISS			DISS			% HALITE		WT	MILL	WT =
		HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	DISSOL.	FACT.	WEIGHTED SYLVITE AREA &		
+38 NM	53	34.60	30.80	34.50	52.91	47.09	52.75	99.71	7.79	3.67	1.50	
+75	126	34.80	30.50	34.70	53.29	46.71	53.14	99.71	31.58	14.75	6.05	
+212	300	35.80	28.40	35.80	55.76	44.24	55.76	100.00	32.40	14.33	5.88	
+425	505	38.40	23.30	38.30	62.24	37.76	62.07	99.74	14.94	5.64	2.31	
+600	714	39.40	21.30	39.30	64.91	35.09	64.74	99.75	9.44	3.31	1.36	
+850	922	40.60	19.30	40.20	67.78	32.22	67.11	99.01	2.39	.77	.32	
+1.00MM	1086	40.20	19.60	40.20	67.22	32.78	67.22	100.00	1.04	.34	.14	
+1.18	1285	45.90	12.90	41.20	78.06	21.94	70.07	89.76	.30	.07	.03	
+1.40	1543	41.90	18.80	39.30	69.03	30.97	64.74	93.79	.08	.02	.01	
+1.70	1844	34.50	31.00	34.50	52.67	47.33	52.67	100.00	.01	.00	.00	
+2.00	2173	45.80	8.49	45.80	84.36	15.64	84.36	100.00	.02	.00	.00	
+2.36	2571	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
+2.80	3063	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
+3.35	4000	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
									99.99	42.92	17.60	

SYLVITE AREA %	DISS	DISS % HALITE	WT	MILL. MTL. WT	19
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FRACTIO	SYLVITE AREA %	PLOTS	DISS				SYLVITE	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	SYLVITE	DISS %	HALITE DISSOL.	WT	MILL	MILL WT	SYLVITE AREA %
			HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	SYLVITE											
-75 NM	53		15.90	68.20	15.90	18.91	81.09	18.91	100.00	8.57	6.95	1.32					
+75	126		9.64	80.90	9.46	10.65	89.35	10.45	98.13	33.29	29.75	5.65					
+212	300		10.20	79.70	10.10	11.35	88.65	11.23	99.02	30.77	27.28	5.18					
+425	505		9.95	80.20	9.90	11.04	88.96	10.98	99.50	14.94	13.29	2.53					
+600	714		11.10	78.20	10.80	12.43	87.57	12.09	97.30	9.01	7.89	1.50					
+850	922		7.12	85.90	6.97	7.65	92.35	7.49	97.89	2.26	2.09	.40					
+1.00MM	1086		8.43	83.60	8.02	9.16	90.84	8.71	95.14	.86	.78	.15					
+1.18	1285		15.50	69.40	15.10	18.26	81.74	17.79	97.42	.22	.18	.03					
+1.40	1543		3.62	93.30	3.04	3.74	96.26	3.14	83.98	.07	.07	.01					
+1.70	1844		.00	.00	.00	50.00	50.00	.00	.00	.02	.01	.00					
+2.00	2173		.04	100.00	.00	.04	99.96	.00	.00	.01	.01	.00					
+2.36	2571		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00					
+2.80	3063		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00					
+3.35	4000		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00					
										100.02	88.29	16.78					

MODAL MINERALOGY OF DENISON POTACAN SAMPLES COLLECTED JUNE 8, 1988

FINES ROUGHER TAILINGS #5205

SYLVITE AREA %

FRACTIO PLOTS	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	SYLVITE	DISS.	HALITE	SYLVITE	DISS.	% HALITE	WT FACT.	MILL WEIGHTED	WT =	SYLVITE AREA %
-75 NM	53	47.80	4.43	47.80	91.52	8.48	91.52	100.00	100.00	10.46	10.46	100.00	100.00	10.46	10.46	10.46	10.46
+75	126	49.90	.22	49.90	99.56	.44	99.56	100.00	100.00	35.11	35.11	100.00	100.00	35.11	35.11	35.11	35.11
+212	300	49.70	.59	49.70	98.83	1.17	98.83	100.00	100.00	28.84	28.84	100.00	100.00	28.84	28.84	28.84	28.84
+425	505	49.80	.39	49.80	99.22	.78	99.22	100.00	100.00	13.80	13.80	100.00	100.00	13.80	13.80	13.80	13.80
+600	714	49.70	.68	49.60	98.65	1.35	98.65	99.80	99.80	8.56	8.56	99.80	99.80	8.56	8.56	8.56	8.56
+850	922	48.90	2.81	48.30	94.57	5.43	93.41	98.77	98.77	2.02	2.02	98.77	98.77	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02
+1.00MM	1086	48.40	3.68	47.90	92.93	7.07	91.97	98.97	98.97	.83	.83	98.97	98.97	.83	.83	.83	.83
+1.18	1285	49.90	3.90	46.20	92.75	7.25	85.87	92.59	92.59	.27	.27	92.59	92.59	.27	.27	.27	.27
+1.40	1543	48.40	5.97	45.60	89.02	10.98	83.87	94.21	94.21	.07	.07	94.21	94.21	.07	.07	.07	.07
+1.70	1844	49.60	.86	49.60	98.29	1.71	98.29	100.00	100.00	.01	.01	100.00	100.00	.01	.01	.01	.01
+2.00	2173	44.70	10.70	44.60	80.69	19.31	80.51	99.78	99.78	.04	.04	99.78	99.78	.04	.04	.04	.04
+2.36	2571	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
+2.80	3063	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
+3.35	4000	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
										100.01	100.01			1.81	1.81		.40

MODAL MINERALOGY OF DENISON POTACAN SAMPLES COLLECTED JUNE 8, 1988

REGRIND ROUGHER FEED #5206		DISS		DISS % HALITE		WT		MILL		WT =	
SYLVITE AREA %		HALITE SYLVITE		HALITE SYLVITE		FACT.		WEIGHTED		SYLVITE AREA %	
FRACTIO PLOTS		HALITE SYLVITE		HALITE SYLVITE		WT		MILL		WT =	
-75 NM		HALITE SYLVITE		HALITE SYLVITE		WT		MILL		WT =	
53	44.70	10.60	44.70	80.83	19.17	80.83	100.00	8.24	1.58	.58	.37
+75	126	45.00	10.00	81.82	18.18	81.82	100.00	19.16	3.48	1.29	
+212	300	46.40	7.20	86.57	13.43	86.57	100.00	23.54	3.16	1.17	
+425	505	46.60	6.85	87.18	12.82	87.00	99.79	14.56	1.87	.69	
+600	714	46.60	6.90	87.10	12.90	86.92	99.79	15.36	1.98	.73	
+850	922	44.70	10.50	80.98	19.02	80.98	100.00	7.71	1.47	.54	
+1.00MM	1086	43.90	12.20	78.25	21.75	78.25	100.00	5.77	1.25	.46	
+1.18	1285	43.60	12.80	77.30	22.70	77.30	100.00	3.61	.82	.30	
+1.40	1543	43.30	15.90	73.14	26.86	68.92	94.23	1.73	.46	.17	
+1.70	1844	44.90	10.20	81.49	18.51	81.49	100.00	.23	.04	.02	
+2.00	2173	44.40	11.20	79.86	20.14	79.86	100.00	.08	.02	.01	
+2.36	2571	31.30	68.50	31.36	68.64	.23	.73	.01	.01	.00	
+2.80	3063	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
+3.35	4000	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
						100.00		16.14		5.97	

MODAL MINERALOGY OF DENISON POTACAN SAMPLES COLLECTED JUNE 8, 1988

REGRIND ROUGHER CONCENTRATE #5207

SYLVITE AREA %

FRACTIO PLOTS

-75 NM

+75

+212

+425

+600

+850

+1.00MM

+1.18

+1.40

+1.70

+2.00

+2.36

+2.80

+3.35

53

126

300

505

714

922

1086

1285

1543

1844

2173

2571

3063

4000

HALITE

23.70

14.70

21.30

24.60

18.90

11.20

12.30

42.20

36.60

4.57

.32

.00

.00

.00

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SYLVITE

52.90

70.70

57.40

51.10

63.00

77.60

75.50

15.80

29.00

90.90

99.50

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HALITE

30.94

17.21

27.06

32.50

23.08

12.61

14.01

72.76

55.79

4.79

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SYLVITE

69.06

82.79

72.94

67.50

76.92

87.39

85.99

27.24

44.21

95.21

99.68

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DISS.

23.40

14.60

21.30

24.30

18.10

11.10

12.20

42.00

34.50

4.52

.20

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DISS.

30.55

17.10

27.06

32.10

22.10

12.50

13.90

72.41

52.59

4.73

.20

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DISS.

98.73

99.32

100.00

98.78

95.77

99.11

99.19

99.53

94.26

98.91

63.84

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.00

DISS.

30.55

17.10

27.06

32.10

22.10

12.50

13.90

72.41

52.59

4.73

.20

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DISS.

98.73

99.32

100.00

98.78

95.77

99.11

99.19

99.53

94.26

98.91

63.84

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.00

DISS.

30.55

17.10

27.06

32.10

MODAL MINERALOGY OF DENISON POTACAN SAMPLES COLLECTED JUNE 8, 1988

REGRIND ROUGHER TAILINGS		#5208		DISS.		DISS. & HALITE		WT		MILL		WT =		.30	
SYLVITE AREA %		FRACTIO PLOTS		HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE	SYLVITE	HALITE DISSOL.	FACT.	WEIGHTED	SYLVITE AREA %	WT	FACT.	WEIGHTED	SYLVITE AREA %
-75 NM	53	46.70	6.76	46.50	87.36	12.64	86.98	99.57	12.02	1.52	.46	12.02	1.52	.46	
+75	126	49.80	.44	49.80	99.12	.88	99.12	100.00	22.41	.20	.06	22.41	.20	.06	
+212	300	49.90	.14	49.90	99.73	.27	99.73	100.00	23.05	.06	.02	23.05	.06	.02	
+425	505	49.80	.34	49.80	99.32	.68	99.32	100.00	14.28	.10	.03	14.28	.10	.03	
+600	714	49.60	.88	49.60	98.26	1.74	98.26	100.00	14.47	.25	.08	14.47	.25	.08	
+850	922	48.90	2.14	48.90	95.81	4.19	95.81	100.00	6.09	.26	.08	6.09	.26	.08	
+1.00MM	1086	48.50	3.48	48.00	93.31	6.69	92.34	98.97	4.13	.28	.08	4.13	.28	.08	
+1.18	1285	47.70	4.67	47.70	91.08	8.92	91.08	100.00	2.27	.20	.06	2.27	.20	.06	
+1.40	1543	47.40	5.41	47.20	89.76	10.24	89.38	99.58	.94	.10	.03	.94	.10	.03	
+1.70	1844	43.60	12.80	43.60	77.30	22.70	77.30	100.00	.25	.06	.02	.25	.06	.02	
+2.00	2173	37.60	25.00	37.30	60.06	39.94	59.58	99.20	.08	.03	.01	.08	.03	.01	
+2.36	2571	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
+2.80	3063	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
+3.35	4000	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
									99.99	3.05	.91	99.99	3.05	.91	

Liberation data for Denison Potacan Mill Samples Collected June 8, 1988.

COARSE ROUGHER FLOTATION FEED #5199

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION +86 %	+95 %	TOTAL AREA	TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED AREA % +86% LIB	+86 % NORMALIZED	+86 CUM % WT CUM	SIZE FOR PLOTS	CUM. % GR. SIZE DIST.	CUM. % WEIGHTED SYLVITE
-75	3.3e5	4.9e6	5.2e6	5.3e6	1.17	1.15	7.46	100.00	53	100.00	19.37
+75	6.5e5	2.8e7	2.9e7	3e7	1.74	1.66	10.74	92.54	126	99.83	18.20
+212	1.5e6	6.2e7	6.4e7	6.7e7	3.26	3.09	19.97	81.80	300	98.00	16.46
+425	1.1e5	1.6e7	1.6e7	1.7e7	3.03	2.87	18.56	61.82	505	90.38	13.20
+600	5.5e5	3.5e7	3.6e7	4.3e7	2.90	2.40	15.50	43.26	714	81.04	10.17
+850	1.2e6	3e7	3.1e7	3.9e7	1.77	1.42	9.15	27.76	922	66.24	7.27
+1000	1.9e6	2.3e7	2.5e7	3.5e7	1.31	.93	6.02	18.61	1086	56.89	5.50
+1180	1.4e6	1.2e7	1.3e7	2.2e7	1.05	.64	4.13	12.59	1285	48.19	4.19
+1400	7.6e6	1.5e7	2.3e7	5.8e7	1.22	.48	3.09	8.45	1543	39.39	3.14
+1700	7.2e6	1.4e7	2.1e7	5.6e7	.61	.23	1.49	5.36	1844	29.30	1.92
+2000	9.5e6	1.3e7	2.3e7	5.4e7	.68	.28	1.83	3.87	2173	22.67	1.31
+2360	9.9e5	3.6e7	3.7e7	6.2e7	.45	.27	1.74	2.04	2571	14.84	.63
+2800	1.9e6	1.1e7	1.3e7	4.1e7	.15	.05	.31	.31	3063	8.39	.18
+3350	0	0	0	4.4e6	.03	.00	.00	.00	4000	3.62	.03
					19.37	15.47	100.00				

COARSE REAGENTIZING DRUM DISCHARGE #5200

SIZE		LIBERATION			TOTAL		WEIGHTED		+86 %		+86		+86%		FOR	
FRACT		+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL	AREA	WT	FACT	AREA %	NORMALIZED	CUM %	WT	CUM	WT	CUM	PLOTS	SIZE
-75		3.3e5	3.7e6	4.0e6	4.4e6	.78	.78	.71	5.04	100.00	14.16	53				
+75		5.3e5	2.3e7	2.4e7	2.4e7	1.27	1.27	1.25	8.79	94.96	13.45	126				
+212		9.4e5	6.3e7	6.4e7	6.7e7	3.03	3.03	2.89	20.41	86.17	12.21	300				
+425		4.7e5	4.2e7	4.2e7	4.5e7	2.59	2.59	2.44	17.26	65.75	9.31	505				
+600		1.6e6	4e7	4.2e7	4.9e7	3.06	3.06	2.60	18.34	48.50	6.87	714				
+850		3.7e5	2.1e7	2.1e7	3.1e7	1.30	1.30	.90	6.33	30.15	4.27	922				
+1000		6.1e5	3e7	3.1e7	4.2e7	1.76	1.76	1.28	9.06	23.83	3.38	1086				
+1180		2.2e6	1.5e7	1.7e7	2.7e7	1.19	1.19	.76	5.35	14.77	2.09	1285				
+1400		1.5e6	1.7e7	1.9e7	5.2e7	1.30	1.30	.46	3.27	9.42	1.33	1543				
+1700		6.5e6	1.8e7	2.5e7	5.3e7	.69	.69	.32	2.25	6.16	.87	1844				
+2000		6.8e6	1.7e7	2.4e7	5.3e7	.70	.70	.31	2.22	3.90	.55	2173				
+2360		2e7	1.8e7	3.8e7	7.5e7	.42	.42	.21	1.50	1.68	.24	2571				
+2800		5.8e6	5.2e5	6.3e6	2.2e7	.09	.09	.03	.18	.18	.03	3063				
+3350		0	0	.0	5.7e6	.05	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000				
						18.23		14.16								

COARSE ROUGHER FLOTATION CONCENTRATE #5201

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL		WT FACT	WEIGHTED AREA %	+86 %	NORMALIZED		+86 CUM %	WT CUM	SIZE FOR PLOTS
-75	3e5	7e6	7.3e6	7.4e6	.81	.80	5.53	100.00	14.44	53		
+75	5e5	5.2e7	5.3e7	5.3e7	1.53	1.52	10.50	94.47	13.64	126		
+212	2.6e6	1.3e8	1.3e8	1.4e8	3.22	3.05	21.13	83.97	12.12	300		
+425	2.3e6	1e8	1.0e8	1.1e8	2.98	2.77	19.20	62.84	9.07	505		
+600	5.5e6	1e8	1.1e8	1.2e8	3.61	3.17	21.98	43.64	6.30	714		
+850	2.9e6	8.7e7	9.0e7	9.9e7	1.59	1.44	10.00	21.66	3.13	922		
+1000	8.2e6	8.1e7	8.9e7	9.7e7	1.01	.93	6.43	11.66	1.68	1086		
+1180	5e6	6.8e7	7.3e7	7.6e7	.55	.53	3.66	5.22	.75	1285		
+1400	1.1e7	1.4e8	1.5e8	1.6e8	.21	.20	1.37	1.57	.23	1543		
+1700	8.2e6	4.1e7	4.9e7	5.5e7	.03	.03	.19	.19	.03	1844		
+2000	2.4e6	3.7e6	6.1e6	6.2e6	.00	.00	.01	.01	.00	2173		
+2360	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2571		
+2800	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3063		
+3350	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000		
					15.54	14.44						

COARSE ROUGHER TAILS #5202

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL AREA	WT FRACT	WEIGHTED AREA % +86% LIB	+86 % NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	+86% WT CUM	SIZE FOR PLOTS
	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL AREA						
-75	8.5e5	1.9e6	2.8e6	3.1e6	.43	12.44	100.00	3.07	53
+75	1.5e5	1.2e6	1.4e6	1.9e6	.05	1.16	87.56	2.69	126
+212	2.4e5	8.5e5	1.1e6	1.7e6	.04	.84	86.41	2.65	300
+425	6.1e4	8.9e4	1.5e5	1.6e5	.05	1.53	85.57	2.62	505
+600	3.3e5	3.3e6	3.6e6	7.6e6	.29	4.52	84.04	2.58	714
+850	1.1e6	8.3e6	9.4e6	1.7e7	.49	8.83	79.53	2.44	922
+1000	8.6e5	1.5e7	1.6e7	2.5e7	.91	18.82	70.69	2.17	1086
+1180	3.2e6	1.2e7	1.5e7	2.2e7	.83	18.70	51.87	1.59	1285
+1400	4.1e6	8.3e6	1.2e7	3.9e7	1.03	10.68	33.18	1.02	1543
+1700	7.5e6	1.8e7	2.6e7	5.9e7	.77	10.85	22.50	.69	1844
+2000	5.3e6	1.3e7	1.8e7	5.2e7	.64	7.34	11.65	.36	2173
+2360	2.1e6	1.2e7	1.4e7	5.1e7	.30	2.70	4.31	.13	2571
+2800	8.9e6	3.2e6	1.2e7	4.1e7	.16	1.54	1.60	.05	3063
+3350	1e6	0	1e6	2e7	.04	.07	.07	.00	4000
				6.03	3.07				

FINES ROUGHER FEED #5203

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED AREA % +86% LIB	+86 % NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	+86% WT CUM	SIZE FOR PLOTS	CUM. % GR. SIZE DIST.	CUM. % SYLVITE
	+86 %	+95 %									
-75	4e5	3.4e6	3.8e6	1.50	1.46	9.06	100.00	16.13	53	100.00	17.60
+75	6.2e5	2.5e7	2.7e7	6.05	5.74	35.58	90.94	14.67	126	99.90	16.10
+212	1.2e6	6e7	6.1e7	5.88	5.37	33.29	55.36	8.93	300	98.76	10.05
+425	1.5e6	3.9e7	4.1e7	2.31	2.03	12.61	22.07	3.56	505	80.16	4.17
+600	9.8e5	4e7	4.1e7	1.36	1.14	7.05	9.46	1.53	714	67.42	1.86
+850	1.7e6	3.1e7	3.3e7	.32	.26	1.58	2.41	.39	922	47.36	.50
+1000	2.3e6	2.8e7	3.0e7	.14	.10	.64	.83	.13	1086	36.71	.18
+1180	2.2e3	1.2e7	1.5e7	.03	.02	.15	.19	.03	1285	27.61	.04
+1400	0	5.9e6	5.9e6	.01	.01	.04	.04	.01	1543	19.95	.01
+1700	0	0	1.3e6	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1844	11.74	.00
+2000	0	1.4e4	1.4e4	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2173	7.89	.00
+2360	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2571	4.42	.00
+2800	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3063	2.23	.00
+3350	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000	.86	.00
				17.60	16.13						

FINES ROUGHER CONCENTRATE #5204

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION			TOTAL AREA	WT FRACT	WEIGHTED AREA % +86% LIB	+86 % NORMALIZED	+86 CUM % WT CUM	SIZE FOR PLOTS
	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL						
-75	2.2e5	6.8e6	7.0e6	7.2e6	1.32	1.29	8.14	100.00	53
+75	8.6e5	4.8e7	4.9e7	5e7	5.65	5.52	34.92	91.86	126
+212	1.1e6	1.2e8	1.2e8	1.3e8	5.18	4.83	30.52	56.94	300
+425	1.7e6	9.9e7	1.0e8	1.1e8	2.53	2.32	14.65	26.41	505
+600	5e6	9.3e7	9.8e7	1.1e8	1.50	1.34	8.45	11.76	714
+850	6.4e6	9.4e7	1.0e8	1.1e8	.40	.37	2.31	3.31	922
+1000	8.1e6	8.9e7	9.7e7	1.1e8	.15	.13	.84	1.00	1086
+1180	0	0	0	1e-11	.03	.00	.00	.16	1285
+1400	4.1e6	2.3e7	2.7e7	1.1e7	.01	.02	.16	.16	1543
+1700	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.01	1844
+2000	0	5.7e6	5.7e6	5.7e6	.00	.00	.01	.01	2173
+2360	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	2571
+2800	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	3063
+3350	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000
					16.77	15.81			

FINES ROUGHER TAILINGS #5205

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION		TOTAL AREA	TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED AREA % +86% LIB	+86 % NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	+86% WT CUM	SIZE FOR PLOTS
	+86 %	+95 %								
-75	1.8e5	3.7e5	5.5e5	6.9e5	.20	.16	68.02	100.00	.23	53
+75	3.4e3	2.5e5	2.5e5	6.4e5	.03	.01	5.07	31.98	.07	126
+212	4e4	4.3e5	4.7e5	6.6e5	.07	.05	21.27	26.91	.06	300
+425	8.6e2	5.3e4	5.4e4	9.4e5	.02	.00	.49	5.64	.01	505
+600	0	3.2e5	3.2e5	1.7e6	.03	.01	2.41	5.15	.01	714
+850	0	7.6e5	7.6e5	6.8e6	.02	.00	.95	2.74	.01	922
+1000	8.1e2	2.5e6	2.5e6	7.9e6	.01	.00	1.35	1.79	.00	1086
+1180	0	1.5e6	1.5e6	3.5e6	.00	.00	.18	.44	.00	1285
+1400	5.3e5	8.9e5	1.4e6	2.4e6	.00	.00	.25	.25	.00	1543
+1700	0	0	0	4.2e4	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1844
+2000	0	0	0	1.5e4	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2173
+2360	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2571
+2800	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3063
+3350	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000
					.38	.23				

REGRIND ROUGHER FEED #5206

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION			TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED AREA % +86% LIB	+86 % NORMALIZED	+86 CUM % WT CUM	+86% WT CUM	SIZE FOR PLOTS
-75	2.5e5	1.1e6	1.4e6	1.5e6	.58	.52	10.92	100.00	4.78	53
+75	6.3e5	8.7e6	9.3e6	9.8e6	1.29	1.23	25.70	89.08	4.26	126
+212	4.3e5	1.9e7	1.9e7	2.1e7	1.17	1.08	22.66	63.37	3.03	300
+425	7.1e5	1.2e7	1.3e7	1.5e7	.69	.58	12.24	40.72	1.95	505
+600	1.5e6	1.2e7	1.4e7	1.9e7	.73	.52	10.86	28.48	1.36	714
+850	2e6	1.7e7	1.9e7	2.7e7	.54	.38	7.95	17.63	.84	922
+1000	4.1e6	1.6e7	2.0e7	2.7e7	.46	.34	7.17	9.67	.46	1086
+1180	1.5e6	4.2e6	5.7e6	2.1e7	.30	.08	1.70	2.51	.12	1285
+1400	1.4e6	1.1e7	1.2e7	5.5e7	.17	.04	.80	.80	.04	1543
+1700	6.3e3	2.7e4	3.3e4	8.2e4	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	1844
+2000	0	0	0	1.6e6	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	2173
+2360	0	0	0	2.8e6	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2571
+2800	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3063
+3350	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000
					5.96	4.78				

REGRIND ROUGHER CONCENTRATE #5207

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION +86 %	+95 %	TOTAL AREA	TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED AREA % +86% LIB	+86 % NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	+86% WT CUM	SIZE FOR PLOTS
-75	8.1e5	4.7e6	5.5e6	5.7e6	.37	.36	7.69	100.00	4.65	53
+75	5.2e5	4.3e7	4.4e7	4.4e7	1.06	1.05	22.54	92.31	4.29	126
+212	1.7e6	9.9e7	1.0e8	1.1e8	1.17	1.07	23.03	69.77	3.25	300
+425	1.9e6	6.9e7	7.1e7	8.1e7	.64	.56	12.04	46.74	2.17	505
+600	4.9e6	7.5e7	8.0e7	9.6e7	.86	.72	15.39	34.70	1.61	714
+850	5.1e6	7.7e7	8.2e7	9.7e7	.58	.49	10.55	19.31	.90	922
+1000	4.9e6	6.7e7	7.2e7	9.1e7	.42	.33	7.13	8.76	.41	1086
+1180	2.4e6	2e7	2.2e7	5.6e7	.06	.02	.52	1.62	.08	1285
+1400	6.1e6	1.4e7	2.0e7	2.4e7	.05	.04	.90	1.11	.05	1543
+1700	3.6e6	3e7	3.4e7	3.9e7	.01	.01	.19	.21	.01	1844
+2000	0	1.1e7	1.1e7	1.1e7	.00	.00	.02	.02	.00	2173
+2360	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2571
+2800	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3063
+3350	0	0	0	.0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000
					5.22	4.65				

REGRIND ROUGHER TAILINGS #5208

SIZE FRACT	LIBERATION			TOTAL AREA	WT FACT	WEIGHTED AREA % +86% LIB	+86 % NORMALIZED	+86 CUM %	+86% WT CUM	SIZE FOR PLOTS
	+86 %	+95 %	TOTAL							
-75	2.5e5	4.8e5	7.3e5	9.9e5	.46	.34	75.16	100.00	.45	53
+75	3.3e4	3.2e5	3.5e5	4.8e5	.06	.04	9.78	24.84	.11	126
+212	9.7e3	5.5e4	6.5e4	4.4e5	.02	.00	.65	15.06	.07	300
+425	1.5e4	1.4e5	1.6e5	7.9e5	.03	.01	1.30	14.41	.07	505
+600	1.2e3	3.9e4	4.0e4	2.4e6	.08	.00	.30	13.10	.06	714
+850	1.5e4	5.3e5	5.5e5	5.1e6	.08	.01	1.89	12.81	.06	922
+1000	1.1e4	1.3e6	1.3e6	7.4e6	.08	.01	3.14	10.91	.05	1086
+1180	0	1.7e6	1.7e6	8.4e6	.06	.01	2.69	7.77	.04	1285
+1400	2.7e6	5.8e6	8.5e6	1.8e7	.03	.01	3.14	5.08	.02	1543
+1700	1.5e6	4.2e6	5.7e6	2.1e7	.02	.01	1.20	1.94	.01	1844
+2000	4e6	0	4e6	1.2e7	.01	.00	.74	.74	.00	2173
+2360	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2571
+2800	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	3063
+3350	0	0	0	0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4000
					.93	.45				

AUTHORIZATION

DEPARTMENT: MINERALS & FUEL TECHNOLOGY

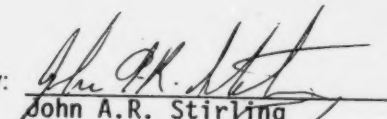
PROJECT TITLE: "THE PETROLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY OF POTASH ORE MILL
PRODUCTS FROM THE POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA MINE AND THE DENISON
POTACAN MINE"

PROJECT NUMBER: 08200812/0000

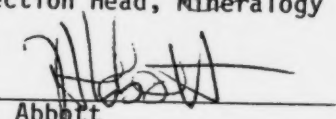
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NUMBER

REPORT M/89/07

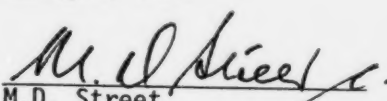
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